FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872. NUMBER 193.

POLITICAL NOTES.

At the convention for the Eleventh Ohio Congressional District, held at Jackson, Hon. William Newman, of Scioto county, and Doctor J. Y. Monahan, of Jackson county, were elected delegates to represent that district in the National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville on September third. Hon. Ralph Leet, of Lawrence county, and J. W. Brown, of Vinton county, were elected alternates. The sentiment of the straight-out Democrats in Southern Ohio is favorable to the nomination of Charles O'Conner for President.

Hon. Henry Waldron, the present Congressman from the First Michigan District, was renominated by the Republicans from the new Congressional District at Adrian.

The Ohio State Democratic Executive Committee announces that Carl Schurz, C. M. Clay and Col. Grosvenor will take part in the Ohio campaign, but the time of their meetings has not been fixed.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fifteenth Ohio district held a joint convention at Marietta yesterday, and nominated R. R. Hudson, Liberal Republican, of Meigs county, for Congress.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Kentucky Congressional district yesterday nominated C. W. Milliken for Congress.

At a Grant and Wilson banner raising at Saratoga last evening, Charles S. Spencer, of New York, stated that Mr. A. T. Stewart, now in that village, had said that within twenty-four hours that the election of Horace Greeley would be a national calamity.

General Ella Hunton was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Eighth Virginia district.

The Florida Conservative Convention yesterday unanimously nominated Hon. W. D. Blaxham for Governor, General Robert Bullock for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. G. H. Niblack and Hon. C. Jones for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth Iowa District renominated Jackson Orr, Liberal.

The Seventh Illinois District yesterday nominated Judge D. G. Parks, of Will county, for Congress.

Hon. Jacob Mueller, Governor of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans in Cleveland last evening. The speech was delivered in the German language, and was loudly applauded. He took very strong grounds in favor of Grant and Wilson, and made a calm, earnest appeal to the German citizens to stand by the Republican party as the surest means to secure good government and prosperity to the country. Governor Mueller's speech was made in answer to the request of a large number of German citizens of Cleveland, and will have widespread influence.

The Democrats and Liberals of the Sixteenth Ohio district have nominated Colonel Christopher T. Poorman, of Belmont county, for Congress. This is Bingham's old district. The Republican candidate is Captain Danford.

For two weeks Ben. Wood has announced in New York that ten thousand dollars was on deposit as a bet that Horace Greeley would be elected President. General Hillyer, formerly of General Grant's staff, has announced that he would accept the wager. General Hillyer also says that he will wager the value of a house and lot in Harlem, two to one, that Grant is elected.

The census of the State of Maine for 1860 showed a population of 626,915, against 628,279 for 1870. The difference between the two periods is so small as to prove that the population of the State is nearly stationary. Therefore, its total vote on the 9th of September next ought to be the same as at the corresponding election four years ago. The total vote for Governor was 131,265, as follows: Chamberlain, Rep., 75,834; Pillsbury, Dem., 55,431; Republimajority 20,403. The Congressional districts, five in number, are the same now as they were in 1868, when the Republicans carried them all by majorities varying from 2,139 to 4,964. The vote polled in September 1868 was 18,443 larger than the vote cast at the Presidential election of the same year two months later.

In a private letter to a friend in Washington, Wendell Phillips, writing from Boston, under date of August 6, says: "I have already written for Grant as against Greeley, and shall take a more active part, for I feel what is at stake. Greeley is simply wax in the hands of traitors. How sad Sumner's act! I cannot understand it. It is the great mistake of his life—a terrible fall."

Hon. R. C. Winthrop writes that when he accepted Mr. Peabody's appointment as Chairman of the Trustees of the Southern Education Fund, he resolved to keep out of politics, and shall adhere to this except so far as to give his vote for Gen. Grant; he is pleased, also, to think that ex-Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts, and himself will vote alike again.

The *Christian Union*, in speaking of the real issues of the political campaign which are likely, in the confusion, to be lost sight of, says: "Shall the government surrender its power of protecting the colored people of the South or not? The Greeley-Democratic party favors the 'let alone' policy. But has the time come to relinquish guardianship?" It asks: "Are there any signs that the spirit of brutality among the lower class of whites, which bore fruit in burned school-houses and beaten and murdered men, has suddenly become extinguished?" Political platforms do not accomplish such miraculous conversions as this. If the negro needed the strong arm of the government to protect him a year ago, he has not ceased to need it now. Fine phrases about clasping hands over bloody chasms cannot at once secure peace and justice.

The morning subsequent to the speech delivered by Gen. Kilpatrick in a Maine city, a lady who heard the speech remarked to a friend while riding on a stage coach: "I have a husband and a son; both served in the Union armies; dissatisfied with the action of certain office-holders they had agreed to support Mr. Greeley; but after listening to Kilpatrick's abusive harangue both declared to her their determination to continue to vote as they fought, and give their suffrages to Gen. Grant."

A COLORED MAN'S THOUGHTS.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

I would like to give expression to a few thoughts connected with the campaign, and I know of no better channel than through the columns of your paper to reach my colored fellow citizens, the GAZETTE having always championed their cause, and having among them many readers. The Republican party has again presented the name of General U. S. Grant as candidate for re-election to the presidency, while the name of Horace Greeley is presented by the Liberal Democrats, and by some is urged on colored voters as more worthy of their confidence and suffrage than Grant. The people of color, I trust and believe, know their duty to a great party, through whose policy, and to a great man, a chief and potential instrument of that party in enforcing its policy, they owe more to these than to all other human agencies, their release from bondage and their advance to equality before the law, with other men of whatever race.

I trust and believe that there will not be found, among our colored citizens, one so ignorant as not to know to whom we are most indebted, or so ungrateful to our benefactors as to vote at the October or November, or any other election for the restoration of power to the Democratic party, or for the man whether of that party or only used by it as stool-pigeons, to entice us from the fidelity we owe to the Republicans since 1860. A colored man who would lend vote or countenance to further the success of the cunningly-devised expedients of their worst and most persistent enemies is scarcely worthy of the freedom or the rights secured to him in spite of the continued and untiring opposition of the Democracy. If there be such ingrate, he may find sympathy where they may welcome him now to their ranks whom they did their utmost to keep in perpetual slavery.

You will find, Messrs. Editors, that we are neither so ignorant nor so ungrateful as to desert the standard of the Republican party. We know the great service performed for the country and for the colored race by General Grant, and we are resolved to attest at the polls our high sense of that great service, and of his readiness at all times and in all places to do and dare for our cause.

We are asked to vote for Horace Greeley, who, in 1861, advised Mr. Lincoln to let the Southern States go off with their slaves, and thus both intensify and perpetuate the damnable institution. Lincoln preferred, with the help of Grant and the army, sustained by the glorious Republican Congress and the great Northern Republican people and press, to hold the rebellious States to their duty, and abolish the institution of slavery, in whose interests the war had been waged.

In the light of these facts the colored men can regard Mr. Greeley only as a wilted sepulchre, without, fair to look upon, but within, full of rottenness and dead men's bones, and we doubt not that when by private importunity or by clamor from the stump the colored citizen is asked to cast his vote for Greeley, he will answer, even more clamorously, "No, never! No, never!"

J. W. OWENS, Colored.

An Employer Who Won't Be Dictated To.

Mr. Frederick Krupp, of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, the greatest manufacturer of steel perhaps in the world, has published a characteristic letter to his employes. He warns them against strikes; says he will pay wages in proportion to his profits; that he will always in the future, as in the past, raise wages when he thinks he can afford to do so; but he refuses to be dictated to. The Krupp works employed in 1870, 8,810 workmen, and turned out 75,000 metrical tons of cast steel in the form of axles, tires, shafts, rolls, botier-plates, springs, artillery and projectiles, and employ 255 engines, representing an aggregate of 8,551 horse power.

STATE POLITICS.

The Liberal-Republican-Democrats of Mercer county held their convention on Monday last and agreed on the following nominations: Congress, Samuel Griffith, Dem.; Senate, Dr. E. X. Glebner, Lib; Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Robert DeFrance, Dem.; Assembly, Abner Applegate, Lab. Ref. Dem.; Sheriff, Jas. Mill, Lib. Rep. Dem. Other county officers were also nominated.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held their convention at Meadville on the 13th, and united on Congressional, Legislative and county tickets. Some of the nominations are as follows: Congress, Samuel Griffith; Assembly, F. B. Guthrie, Frank Moultrop; Members of the Constitutional Convention, Pearson Church, Alfred Huidekoper. One of the candidates nominated, Dr. J. L. Dunn, of Titusville, responded in this card:

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 14, 1872.

To the Democratic and Liberal Republican County Conventions of Crawford county:

GENTLEMEN: I observe that your Conventions at Meadville, on Tuesday last, placed me in nomination for Coroner in this county. I am an aspirant for no office, and this nomination was conferred on me without my knowledge or consent. I entered in good faith into the Republican primary election in June last, and feel myself bound to support the nominees then selected, not only on party grounds, but because they are my personal friends. I wish it distinctly understood, moreover, that I will accept no nomination whatever from the Democratic and Liberal Republican coalition. I have always been, and now am, a Republican, and a supporter of the principles and measures of that party. I have been an admirer of Horace Greeley and the *Tribune* as an exponent of Republicanism; and though inclined at first to support him on these grounds, yet I am free to confess that I do not like the developments of the campaign, and his affiliations North and South with men who were open enemies of the country in her hour of trial, or sympathizers with the rebellion.

I therefore respectfully decline the nomination you have tendered me.

Truly yours, J. L. DUNN.

A DEMOCRATIC MELODY.

"In the dark lanes of politics,
Wherever we go,
Be it ever so sable,
There's no meat like crow.
This bird from the sky bringeth promises fair,
Of fat places in office and plunder to spare.
Crow, crow, lovely crow,
Be it ever so sable,
There's no meat like crow,"
—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

M. Hartleb, nominated by the Democratic county convention of Crawford county, declines in favor of Grant and Wilson.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Kentucky Congressional district yesterday nominated C. W. Milliken for Congress.

STATE NEWS.

THE project for a silk factory in Scranton, is a success, sixty lots having been purchased for the erection of the works, and it is intended to make it one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. From three to five thousand hands will probably be employed.

MRS. MARY ACHESON, the relict of David Acheson, Esq., and mother of Hon. A. W. Acheson, the President Judge of the Washington and Beaver District, departed this life on the morning of the 2d inst., in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Acheson was the eldest surviving child of the late John Wilson, who for over a half century, was a leading citizen of Washington. She was born at Hiladelphia in 1788, a little more than a year after the arrival of her parents from Ireland. Their removal to Washington in 1789 identified her childhood with that community, and there she spent the long life.

MESSRS. HESS & TARBELL, well known operators, are sinking a well on the Hale farm, some distance north of Petersburg. The well was started on the fourth day of July last, and was manned the Independence Day boys by firing drill, by Mr. Michael Hells, and we are informed by Mr. Hess that day before yesterday the drill penetrated a vein of genuine brimstone at a depth of nearly 800 feet, and near the top of the third sand. A few feet above the brimstone vein, a vein of hard coal was struck. Since striking brimstone the drillers are somewhat of the opinion that the lower regions can't be far off, and they handle the tools carefully.—*Venango Citizen.*

ON Friday afternoon an unknown man got off the train at Walnut Bend, a station on the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, and started to walk to Pioneer. When about half way up the hill, it appears that he stopped at a spring by the wayside to get a drink of water, and while in the act of stooping down to reach the water was bitten by a snake, the fatal fangs entering his neck near the jugular vein. When discovered by a passer by, about an hour afterward, the unfortunate man was in the agonies of death, and only remained sensible long enough, our informant states, to tell that he had been bitten by a snake. His body was swollen to an enormous size, and had become spotted and of a copperish color, so rapid had been the effects of the deadly poison. It was not known who the man was or where he came from.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Another Adviser Who Claims to Have Projected Emancipation.

My Colored Fellow Citizens: Partners of my toil! I had not intended to tell you how to vote; but it is painfully evident you don't know, nor never will, unless I write you a letter. This fact is known to me—I made the discovery and told Charles Sumner, and Sumner told the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, and this editor told Horace Greeley, and through the bad faith of these parties the fact came to light.

My right to tell you how you shall vote does not consist in having been born in a State that would never have made a United States Senator if I had not advocated the abolition of slavery; nor that throughout the prime and vigor of my manhood I have given my whole influence, my time, money, my conscience—in fact, everything I had, to enslave your race. I lay no claim to having insulted you. I have not, through a public journal, called you coward, and laughed at the mere supposition that your wives and daughters possessed a shade of chastity. Nor that I have advocated the right of the master to be paid for your bodies—that you should be set free and then taxed to buy yours slves. No; none of these. But I claim, above and beyond all these. It is in song, "that soothes the savage breast." "Let me write your song, and I will tell, etc." Yes, my dusky brother, I have gained a living for a long time by singing nigger songs. When you were doing nothing for yourselves, in the dark hours of the rebellion, except carrying a musket around the South, and obeying the mandates of some Yankee, who ruthlessly compelled you to shoot down some poor fellow, who would, if living to-day, be a bright and shining light in all things liberal. Yes; whilst you were fooling away the golden hours in this manner, I nightly, and philanthropically, appeared at Bob White's (two dollars per night) and fearless, by songs and conundrums, brought out the plan of emancipation and universal suffrage. Lincoln, Grant, Sherman—the Union soldiers and generals may have had something to do with minor details—but the great plan was mine. Now, my right being established, I say to you in thunder tones, vote very much as white men do—just as near as you can. Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH.

UNDER the returns made by the census it appears that, in addition to the 5,314,627 gallons of home made spirits, and 7,159,740 barrels of fermented liquors on which taxes were paid in 1871, were imported of wine, 9,778,983 gallons and 431,562 dozen bottles; of spirits 2,629,526 gallons and 125,667 dozen bottles, and of malt liquors 831,431 gallons. It appears furthermore that the consumers put about $500,000,000 every year into the pockets of the dealers. The proportion of those licensed to sell liquor is about 1 in every 250 of population, and those who have figured very closely claim that every 80 drinkers support a drinking establishment and consume 460 gallons of spirits, 80 of wine and 2,000 of beer annually. The State of New York has 25,746 licensed sellers, or one for every 180 of its population, while one in 60 to one in 90 of its people are engaged in these liquor stores. The city of New York has 7,181 licensed sellers of drink, or one for 140 of the population, while one in 60 to one in 70 of its people are engaged in drink selling. Massachusetts in 1871 had 8,622 of its people licensed to sell, and one in every 65 engaged in selling drink. Pennsylvania had 14,431 licensed, or one to every 240. Ohio had 12,377 licensed, or one in every 210. Illinois had 8,569 licensed, or one in every 260. Maine had 1,053, or one in 600. As to the other States, the range is between one to 200 and one in 600.

HORRIBLE HOMICIDE.

A Man Has His Head Chopped Off in the Corry Lock-Up.

THE SLAYER AN INSANE MAN.

An insane man named James Nevels cut off the head of Hugh Donnelly at four o'clock on Wednesday morning in the lock-up at Corry. The deed was done with an axe. The head was completely cut off the body, and when found by the officers was lying two feet from the severed neck of the murdered man. Donnelly and Nevels were friends, and the latter had been boarding with the former at Gardiner, to which place Mr. Donnolly had gone from Dunkirk, for the purpose of setting up a boarding house for the accommodation of men employed in the construction of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad. Nevels was one of his boarders and showed no signs of insanity till a week ago last Friday. His friends became alarmed at his manifestations then, and Donnelly started with him on Tuesday for Titusville to consult a physician, but remained over night at Corry, where they were given lodgings in the lock-up. The Titusville *Herald* says:

They were placed in one bed, and allowed the freedom of the hall-way in front of the cells. At two o'clock a man named George McDonald was brought to the lock-up and given lodging in a cell. Donnelly and Nevels indulged in some wrangling during the night, but beyond this nothing unusual occurred until about four o'clock, when the murdered man was attacked by Nevels and killed. McDonald witnessed the execution of the horrible act, but was so overcome by fear that he could not extend any assistance to the victim.

The other facts connected with this terrible deed of blood are fully set forth in the testimony taken before Coroner Wilson. After the jury had examined the body, and an order had been given to have the head fastened to the body of the dead man, the following testimony was taken:

NEVELS TELLS HIS STORY.

Nevels was the first witness. He is a stoutly built man of medium stature, with heavy beard and restless eyes. He testified as follows:

My name is James Nevels. Yesterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I took the train at Youngsville, on the P. & E. Railroad, and came to Corry. I got here about 7 o'clock. This man who is dead, Hugh Donnelly, was with me. We had been drinking a little before coming to Corry. We did not drink any after we got to Corry. Sometimes I do not think what I am doing. Found an axe in the room. Do not know whether this man was asleep or not. He was lying on the sofa when I first struck him. We had no words during the evening, and no words of any consequence during the night. After I hit him the first blow I heard him complain. I hit him on the head first. I think I struck him on the side of the head. I think the back of his head was towards the wall. I didn't strike him heavy at first. He complained then, and made fight, and got up on his feet. He had the axe some of the time, but did not strike me with it. I might have struck him down two or three times with my hand. I do not know whether I knocked him down with the axe or my hands. I know I gave him two or three blows with the axe. It was after daylight when I struck him. I have not had very good health for the past three weeks. I did not drink any whisky at all. I drank some ginger beer, or something of that kind, before we went to Corry. I saw another man in the lock-up once or twice. I guess I am about forty-two years old. I have no family. I did not know at the time what I was doing. I hit him with the axe, but I don't know what it was for. I could not say whether I hit him with the head or back of the axe first. I him a good many times. I wished to go to the hospital. I have a cold and my bones are all sore.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

George McDonald, who witnessed the killing, testified as follows:

I belong to Newark, N. J., but came here from Pittsburgh. I came to Corry last night before last. I did not have a great deal of money—not enough to allow me to stop at a hotel, and I asked to stay at the lock-up over night. I went in there about two o'clock last night. There were two persons in there then. I heard their voices, as they were talking. They were in a scuffle then, and were having a kind of argument. I fell asleep and when I awoke I saw the man who is dead trying to ward off the blows, and this fellow here hit him on the head. They had loud talk before I went to sleep, but I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying. I couldn't say whether they were in liquor or not. I don't recollect any words they used. They were wrangling between themselves. I was tired and fell asleep. They seemed to be angry in their words. I was in cell No. 8, and they were not see where they were. They were in a cell below. When I woke up the other man was lying down, and this man was hitting him. The man that is dead called to me for help, and he said, "Will you come and help me? Don't see a man killed!" I rushed out and saw this man with the axe in his hand and the blood. I got excited and ran back into the cell and got under the bed. I thought if he came in there I could get hold of his feet and knock him down. I saw the head before the cell, and this man said, "I'll send you to where has gone." was loading all this speech to me. I don't think he thought the door to the cell was locked. He finally laid the axe down, and I rushed out and picked it up, and threw it out of the window. I then picked up a shovel I saw, and defended my self as well as I could with that. He followed me. He made for the door, and I hit him on the head. He then went into the cell where I had been. I saw him hit the man who is dead with the axe. I saw the man before this man was up, and afterwards. When I first saw this man he was hitting the other man on the head. I never saw this man that I know of. I know this to be the man I saw hitting the other one on the head. I heard him chopping. I struck him with him as well as I could. I told him to lie down and pray for this man he had killed. I am a cooper by trade. I was on my way to Cleveland where I have acquaintances, when I came here. I have not my wife and child and have not been lately. I have been an unfortunate, having been burned on my arm in a boiler explosion. I have been working sometime in Pittsburgh making oil barrels.

Other witnesses were examined but nothing additional developed. The jury rendered the following verdict:

The jury find that Hugh Donnelly came to his death by an axe in the hands of James Nevels, who severed the head from the body, and that he did it wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The whole city was thrown into a state of great excitement as soon as the news of the killing became generally known. Hundreds of people visited the lock-up, and the attendance at the inquest was very large. After the verdict was rendered, and which was received by Nevels without any show of feeling, the prisoner was handcuffed and taken to Erie, to be lodged in the county jail, where a medical examination will be made of his mental condition. Crowds of people followed him to the cars.

THE MURDERED MAN.

The remains of the murdered man were last evening taken to Dunkirk, where they will be buried. The widow and daughter of the deceased arrived at Corry in time to accompany the body. Donnelly is said to have been a hard working man, who was much beloved by his friends. He volunteered to accompany Nevels to Titusville simply out of pure friendship and sympathy for the unfortunate man. His family consisted of his wife and four children.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., August 15, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.		
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.	
Omaha	8	3	0	0	0 2
Davenport	2	10	0	0	0 0
Keokuk	2	11	0	0	0 1
Cairo	11	7	0	0	0 5
St. Louis	11	3	0	0	0 3
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	5	0 0
Cincinnati	6	1	0	0	0 1
Louisville	4	0	0	4	0 0
Memphis	8	0	0	0	0 6
Vicksburg	*18	0	0	0	0 0
Nashville	2	7	0	0	0 5

*Rising.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Northwestern, Keokuk; Lucy Bertram, St. Paul; Huntsville, Peoria; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Probasco, Cincinnati; Cowan, Ohio river. Departed—Pauline Carroll and Atlantic, New Orleans; Fontenelle, Red river; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Colorado, Vicksburg. River falling slowly, clear and warm.

CAIRO, August 15.—Arrived City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 5; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis, 5; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 5 P. M. River fallen 5 inches. The Grand Tower reports 5¼ feet at Greenfields. Clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—River, 5 feet 6 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Weather clear and warm. River falling rapidly. Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Arrived—Lalule, from Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 15.—Clear and hot. River fallen 2 inches. Down—Camella, midnight; Bowling Green, 11 A. M.; J. J. Albert, noon; R. H. Hunt, 1 P. M.; Tarascon, 2 P. M. Up—Mollie Ragan, 2 A. M.; Belle, 7 A. M., and Clipper at noon—all with light trips. The Clipper brought up Rankin & Co's wharf boat. Business very light.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—The river has risen four inches, and still rising. Business very dull. Arrived—Charmer, Cincinnati; Mary Ann and barges, Vicksburg, 4; Pink Varble, Memphis; R. C. Gray and Eddyville, Cairo. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Pink Varble, Cairo; Mary Ann, Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 15.—Up—H. S. Turner, Lady Lee, and City of Quincy. Clear and warm. River falling.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The President Satisfied with the Political Situation.

HIS VIEWS ON SLAVERY.

Why Douglass was not Invited to Dinner.

SUMNER'S FRIENDSHIP (?) TO NEGROES.

Another Lie Against the President Nailed.

CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1872.

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE SITUATION.

Early in the afternoon the President briefly and calmly engaged in a conversation with several of his friends, chiefly on political topics, from which it appears that he is satisfied with the situation as regards himself.

When asked about the alleged slight to Frederick Douglass, he replied that if Douglass did not complain because he was not invited by him to dinner, he did not see why Senator Sumner should exhibit so much anxiety, if not indignation, upon the subject. The simple fact was that the San Domingo Commissioners, with their Secretary, having called to submit their report, he invited them to dine with him. Frederick Douglass not being with the Commissioners, he did not at the time think of him, nor of the others who accompanied the expedition. But if Siegel and Douglass had been with the Commissioners they would have been included in the invitation to dinner, which was informal and private, having no official significance whatever. The President expressed his surprise that so much should be said about an immaterial matter, one that merely concerned his own household.

The President remarked that no public business is neglected by his absence from Washington, as he is at Long Branch. His coming back to Washington to-day was not absolutely necessary for that purpose.

The conversation turning on the remark of Senator Sumner to the effect that Greeley is his man on the head first. I think I struck him on the side of the head. I think the back of his head was towards the wall. I didn't strike him heavy at first. He complained then, and made fight, and got up on his feet. He had the axe some of the time, but did not strike me with it. I might have struck him down two or three times with my hand. I do not know whether I knocked him down with the axe or my hands. I know I gave him two or three blows with the axe. It was after daylight when I struck him. I have not had very good health for the past three weeks. I did not drink any whisky at all. I drank some ginger beer, or something of that kind, before we went to Corry. I saw another man in the lock-up once or twice. I guess I am about forty-two years old. I have no family. I did not know at the time what I was doing. I hit him with the axe, but I don't know what it was for. I could not say whether I hit him with the head or back of the axe first. I him a good many times. I wished to go to the hospital. I have a cold and my bones are all sore.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

George McDonald, who witnessed the killing, testified as follows:

I belong to Newark, N. J., but came here from Pittsburgh. I came to Corry last night before last. I did not have a great deal of money—not enough to allow me to stop at a hotel, and I asked to stay at the lock-up over night. I went in there about two o'clock last night. There were two persons in there then. I heard their voices, as they were talking. They were in a scuffle then, and were having a kind of argument. I fell asleep and when I awoke I saw the man who is dead trying to ward off the blows, and this fellow here hit him on the head. They had loud talk before I went to sleep, but I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying. I couldn't say whether they were in liquor or not. I don't recollect any words they used. They were wrangling between themselves. I was tired and fell asleep. They seemed to be angry in their words. I was in cell No. 8, and they were not see where they were. They were in a cell below. When I woke up the other man was lying down, and this man was hitting him. The man that is dead called to me for help, and he said, "Will you come and help me? Don't see a man killed!" I rushed out and saw this man with the axe in his hand and the blood. I got excited and ran back into the cell and got under the bed. I thought if he came in there I could get hold of his feet and knock him down. I saw the head before the cell, and this man said, "I'll send you to where has gone." was loading all this speech to me. I don't think he thought the door to the cell was locked. He finally laid the axe down, and I rushed out and picked it up, and threw it out of the window. I then picked up a shovel I saw, and defended my self as well as I could with that. He followed me. He made for the door, and I hit him on the head. He then went into the cell where I had been. I saw him hit the man who is dead with the axe. I saw the man before this man was up, and afterwards. When I first saw this man he was hitting the other man on the head. I never saw this man that I know of. I know this to be the man I saw hitting the other one on the head. I heard him chopping. I struck him with him as well as I could. I told him to lie down and pray for this man he had killed. I am a cooper by trade. I was on my way to Cleveland where I have acquaintances, when I came here. I have not my wife and child and have not been lately. I have been an unfortunate, having been burned on my arm in a boiler explosion. I have been working sometime in Pittsburgh making oil barrels.

Other witnesses were examined but nothing additional developed. The jury rendered the following verdict:

The jury find that Hugh Donnelly came to his death by an axe in the hands of James Nevels, who severed the head from the body, and that he did it wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The whole city was thrown into a state of great excitement as soon as the news of the killing became generally known. Hundreds of people visited the lock-up, and the attendance at the inquest was very large. After the verdict was rendered, and which was received by Nevels without any show of feeling, the prisoner was handcuffed and taken to Erie, to be lodged in the county jail, where a medical examination will be made of his mental condition. Crowds of people followed him to the cars.

THE MURDERED MAN.

The remains of the murdered man were last evening taken to Dunkirk, where they will be buried. The widow and daughter of the deceased arrived at Corry in time to accompany the body. Donnelly is said to have been a hard working man, who was much beloved by his friends. He volunteered to accompany Nevels to Titusville simply out of pure friendship and sympathy for the unfortunate man. His family consisted of his wife and four children.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., August 15, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.		
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.	
Omaha	8	3	0	0	0 2
Davenport	2	10	0	0	0 0
Keokuk	2	11	0	0	0 1
Cairo	11	7	0	0	0 5
St. Louis	11	3	0	0	0 3
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	5	0 0
Cincinnati	6	1	0	0	0 1
Louisville	4	0	0	4	0 0
Memphis	8	0	0	0	0 6
Vicksburg	*18	0	0	0	0 0
Nashville	2	7	0	0	0 5

*Rising.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Northwestern, Keokuk; Lucy Bertram, St. Paul; Huntsville, Peoria; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Probasco, Cincinnati; Cowan, Ohio river. Departed—Pauline Carroll and Atlantic, New Orleans; Fontenelle, Red river; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Colorado, Vicksburg. River falling slowly, clear and warm.

CAIRO, August 15.—Arrived City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 5; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis, 5; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 5 P. M. River fallen 5 inches. The Grand Tower reports 5¼ feet at Greenfields. Clear and cool.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—River, 5 feet 6 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Weather clear and warm. River falling rapidly. Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Arrived—Lalule, from Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 15.—Clear and hot. River fallen 2 inches. Down—Camella, midnight; Bowling Green, 11 A. M.; J. J. Albert, noon; R. H. Hunt, 1 P. M.; Tarascon, 2 P. M. Up—Mollie Ragan, 2 A. M.; Belle, 7 A. M., and Clipper at noon—all with light trips. The Clipper brought up Rankin & Co's wharf boat. Business very light.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—The river has risen four inches, and still rising. Business very dull. Arrived—Charmer, Cincinnati; Mary Ann and barges, Vicksburg, 4; Pink Varble, Memphis; R. C. Gray and Eddyville, Cairo. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Pink Varble, Cairo; Mary Ann, Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 15.—Up—H. S. Turner, Lady Lee, and City of Quincy. Clear and warm. River falling.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Horace Greeley's Speech at Portland, Maine.

THE PHILOSOPHER SURE OF HIS ELECTION.

How He Will Dipose of Offices.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN IN CINCINNATI.

Resolutions Denouncing "Moses" Sumner's Advice.

COLORED VOTERS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Alabama Republican State Convention.

Alabama Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, August 15.—The Republican State Convention assembled at the Capitol yesterday. Two hundred delegates, mostly colored, were present. United States Marshal Healey called the Convention to order, and nominated Justice Saffold, of the Supreme Court, for Chairman.

Jeremiah Heralson, colored, nominated Benjamin S. Turner, Congressman, for the same. No attention was paid to Heralson's nomination, and Healey declared Saffold elected without putting the question on the nomination of Turner. Heralson then appealed from this decision, but the appeal was ruled out of order. Cries of "gag," "unfair," etc., rose from all parts of the hall, during which a committee on credentials was appointed, and the convention adjourned.

The Convention reassembled this morning, and nominated David P. Lewis for Governor, Alexander McKinstry for Lieutenant Governor, Patrick Rayland for Secretary of State, R. C. Smith for Auditor, A. Bingham for Treasurer, James M. Speed for superintendent of Education, Benjamin Gardner for Attorney General, and Thomas Lambert for Commissioner of Industrial Resources. A Congressman at large will be nominated to-night.

Grant vs. Greeley.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The debate between Wm. U. Saunders and Rev. H. H. Garnett on the Presidential question occurred to-night at Cooper Institute. A large audience of white and colored people was present. John J. Soule (colored) presided. The colored persons present were largely in favor of Grant. Saunders commenced the discussion in favor of Greeley. He said Greeley had been thirty-five years a Republican, and had been a life-long advocate of the freedom of every race. The Cincinnati platform had a plank in favor of equal rights, while at Philadelphia the Republican party adopted Grantisms.

Saunders was frequently interrupted by laughter, hisses and hooting.

Garnett, speaking in favor of the re-election of Grant, said it required a great deal of brass for the orator to advocate with colored men the party who murdered their wives and children and hung them to lamp posts in New York. He said one million black voters were satisfied with Grant's administration during the past four years, and would re-elect him.

Garnett's remarks were received with great applause by the colored portion of the audience. Saunders rose to reply, when a scene of great confusion occurred, hundreds of colored people leaving the hall. Saunders continued shouting at the top of his voice, denouncing Garnett, insisting on a bill of his own as an amendment to the amnesty bill, which could not be passed without a majority of two-thirds. Carpenter's civil rights bill, however, was passed during the absence of Senator Sumner, and as fast as he knew, much to his surprise. The President also said that it will be seen by the *Congressional Globe* that Senator Sumner did not vote at all on the joint resolution recommending the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment, since ratified, provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and Congress is invested with power to enforce the same by appropriate legislation. Sumner, the President said, dodged a vote on this joint resolution.

ANOTHER LIE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT SAILED.

When the Clark letter was published, asserting upon the alleged authority of General O. O. Howard, that the President had ordered that the court martial be packed to insure the dismissal of the colored cadet, the Secretary of War at once telegraphed to General Howard in the following terms:

War Department, August 1, 1872.—General O. O. Howard, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sir: In a letter from David Clark to Sayles J. Bowen, dated July 22, 1872, published in yesterday's New York *Tribune*, he states that in December last, when he was in Washington, you said to him as follows: In conversation with the Secretary of War he informed me that President Grant had called upon him prior to the appointment of the court martial, and said: "I suppose, Mr. Secretary, that you are about to appoint a court martial for the trial of colored Cadet Smith at West Point. I have received two or three letters from my son Fred, who informs me that the cadet is very popular there, and that there are strong prejudices against him, and now as this trial is to come off, Mr. Secretary, I trust that you will so make up the court as to cause his removal." Did you make that statement? Answer by telegraph. D. MCCOOK, WM. W. BELKNAP,
War Secretary.

Another telegram was sent forward August 5, calling for an immediate answer to the above. General Howard stamps the statement as false in most explicit language. This is his response.

Camp at Cuse Springs, A. T., August 8.—To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Your telegrams of August 3d are this moment received. Mr. Clark is certainly mistaken, for I have had no such conversation with the Secretary of War, and could not have made so untrue a report.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

THE IMPRISONED KU-KLUX.

To-day members of the cabinet arrived in town. Belknap, Cresswell and Williams visited President Grant on business, the last named in relation to Ku Klux convicts in the Albany Penitentiary. The report in the case made by Col. Whitley having been read to the President, he directed pardons to be made out in behalf of those especially recommended to executive clemency, namely, David Collins, Wm. Teal, Amos Owen, and Wm. Scruggs, who are said to be old men, one or two of them in poor health, and who joined the Ku-Klux in ignorance of its real objects. Some days will elapse before they will be set at liberty, as it will be necessary to communicate to the Governor of Georgia what is contemplated, and the time when they were convicted. After these cases shall be disposed of the President will consider the suggestions of Colonel Whitley

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FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115@115¼.

THE *Post* is excessively worried that we do not furnish it names, just when it may happen to ask, of such Democrats as have announced their intention to vote for Grant and Wilson. In order to spur us up, it indulges in the apparently innocent little falsehood of saying we are on the hunt of names. We have no need to do this, as their number is increasing steadily. But we shall not treat those who become our friends quite as badly as the *Post* does Marshall and others.

THERE is no sort of doubt in our minds that the *Post*, as it tells us, is "in favor of universal amnesty." We have known that for several years. The trouble is, that we have also known that the *Post* was frantically favorable to clothing rebels with office, and even would not object to making Jeff. Davis Senator of the United States. It believes in the most startling kind of goodness. We think that while amnesty is all right, some discrimination should be observed toward the most perjured rebels. They might want to repeat our little unpleasantness, and two wars are rather more than is needed.

THERE are some nuggets of wisdom in the letter of Colonel T. W. Higginson, the brilliant essayist and commander of the first negro regiment organized in the war, accepting an invitation to be present at the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, to be held in this city in September. He writes:

"I wish frankly to say that I was opposed to the renomination of President Grant; but am in favor of his election. I see no reason for deserting to the enemy because I have exercised the soldier's privilege of grumbling at my General.

"There seems to me no safety for the reconstruction measures, except in the hands of the party which passed them.

"The main war cry of the party appears to be the overthrow of centralization; and what they call centralization is simply the effort of the National Government to save itself from being murdered. In such a contest I am with the Government."

IN regard to the election frauds in North Carolina, it is well to remember that by the laws of that State the Election Judges (Inspectors) are appointed by the County Commissioners, who are elected by the people. The Democrats have control of a large majority of the counties of North Carolina, therefore a large majority of these officers are Democrats. There are four Inspectors for each election district, two of whom must be Democrats. The Register of voters must be a Justice of the Peace, elected by the people. A large majority of these officers are Democrats, and if there are any frauds in registration they are responsible for them. Whatever "revising" of returns there was, must have been participated in by two Democratic Inspectors in each election district. It is about time that this twaddle about Governor Caldwell appointing his own Election Judges was stopped. The country has had quite enough of it.

IT SEEMS that soft crabs are not the only afflictions suffered by B. Gratz Brown, Esq. He has two others—one is to keep from sinking out of sight and being utterly forgotten; and the other, to tell the truth. He is just now actively at work denying certain little imperfections in his habits. If he does not succeed better than he did in his attempt to portray the political situation to the Democracy, after a "severe illness," he will not accomplish much. The following embraces one of his most lucid statements: "The fact that the nomination reposes upon the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and proclaimed, without amendment, by the Democratic party at Baltimore, gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and liberties. To that end all minor considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism rather than any stickling for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement. It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions."

ALASKA, we are glad to learn, is to turn out of some value to the more populous regions of the Pacific coast. Gold discoveries have been reported, but we do not place much value on them. The first thing in order in opening up new territory west of the Rocky Mountains is gold or silver discovery, and the next the organization of mining companies and sale of stock. Diamonds and rubies have been lately submitted as a further seasoning of the mineral wealth of that auriferous region. But Alaska comes into market with stronger credentials in the shape of discoveries of anthracite coal of remarkable hardness and purity. The coal beds from which the specimens sent to San Francisco have been obtained, are said by their white discoverer, the Captain of a coasting vessel, to be situated several miles inland. There are vast banks of it, which come clear to the surface, and all that is necessary is to send a force of men and begin cutting. Some Indians brought him a pure piece of the coal, and he went with them to the place where they got the specimens. He was surprised to see vast banks of coal on the surface, and to all appearances there was no limit to the extent of the beds. He immediately took steps to secure the title to the mine, and obtained some specimens of the coal which he brought with him to San Francisco and submitted to experts. Their reports being favorable, he will return for a cargo, which, if it is of the quality described, can be sold in that city for twenty dollars a ton, while it will not cost more than five dollars deposited at the wharves. The San Francisco papers estimate this discovery of more value than the diamond diggings of Arizona.

COMPARISONS have been made disparaging to the credit of the United States, because of the recent successful negotiation of the French loan for six hundred millions of dollars; but in all these statements the fact is lost sight of, that the French five per cent. loan was not negotiated at par, but at 84½, and that the payments on it are not made at once but in monthly installments. The payment of interest on the entire loan commences from August 12, 1872, when only 14½ francs are paid in on the hundred, and after that 3½ francs have to be paid monthly. At the end of the first year 53 francs will have been paid, which, allowing for interest, is equivalent to a single investment at the beginning of the year of 33½ francs investment ... at the rate ... rst year. During the ... s of the second ... in, in installments ... quivalent to a single ... beginning of the year, ... added to the 53 francs makes 74½ francs, upon ... interest is paid, being at ... seven per cent per annum. ... es we obtain from a commun... the Chicago *Tribune*, written by ...man Raster, of that city, discussing French credit. In conclusion he says:

"Thus, apart from the advantages of paying in very small installments, the subscribers get 15 per cent. on their investment the first year, 7 per cent. the second, and 6 per cent per annum thereafter. The actual rate of interest is, therefore, increased to about 6½ per cent. But, in comparing it with the rate of interest on the debt of the United States, the French bonds should be assumed to be redeemable after ten, and payable after forty years. In that case, the discount of 15½ francs upon the principal of the investment would have to be counted as an addition to the rate of interest of at least ¼ per cent. Hence, other things being equal, and the public credit of a nation standing in an inverse ratio to the rate of interest paid, the credit of the *United States* stands to the credit of *France* in proportion of about *seven and a quarter to five*."

GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Greeley occasionally breaks loose from his keepers, and indulges the luxury of a speech. We do not know that this, in itself, is particularly out of order. This is a free country, and whatever our opinions as to the good taste of a given line of conduct, if it be lawful, we cannot particularly object. We do not object to Mr. Greeley's engaging in a personal canvass, if he choose to make one, but of course his speeches are open to criticism. At Portland, Maine, he joined in the political struggle, and made a speech. The gist of it was to the effect that there were no prominent demands made upon him for office, and that he had made no specific promises. This is not at all strange, and has not been charged against him. He naively admits as true precisely what has been charged—that he would parcel out the offices among the Democrats. He illustrates this purpose by declaring that one would hardly invite friends to a house-raising, and after receiving their services, proceed to kick them out. Of course, the inference is, that after receiving the support of his Democratic friends, he proposes to give them their share of office. We do not complain of this—it is entirely honorable and right. It shows, however, the exact state of affairs; the Democracy, through Greeley, are to rule the country, should he gain power. We are of opinion that Mr. Greeley as a Presidential speechmaker is not a success.

THE AIM.

No person who is at all observant of the drift of politics, but knows that the Democrats, and their patronizing friends, the Liberals, are anxious to elect their ticket in this State in October, in order to gain from it advantages in November. The utterances of their journals show that they expect, should they elect Buckalew, to be also able to elect Greeley. Thus far, they have not developed much open activity, but their plans are being matured, and the month of September is to be distinguished by a vigorous and rampant effort to capture so much of the Republican vote of the State as may be at all available. Their primary aim is, to so undermine public confidence in the character of General Hartranft, as that the popular vote will be taken from him, apparently on personal grounds. There are those who are ready to flatter Republicans with the idea that our State canvass does not embody any essential principle, but is merely a question of men. It is both. Buckalew and Hartranft represent the principles of their several parties, and will seek to give them effect, whichever is elected Governor. What are these principles, and who are these men?

The party which put Buckalew in nomination is to be judged, as much as else, by the unrestrained utterances of its prominent leaders. It has been said that the Democracy have come over to Republican ideas in good faith, and that the Cincinnati platform and Greeley's nomination are the evidences. Yet the interpretations put on these things by Democratic leaders are very different from all this. Judge Black, of this State, declares that the later amendments to the Constitution are fraudulent, and significantly affirms that they are not to stand when the people have power to repeal them. As a mere truism, this may be unobjectionable, as all know that provision exists for the repeal of any law, and for changes to be made in the Constitution. But as a Democratic threat, it is significant. Add to this the statements of several Kentucky Democrats, and we learn the precise view entertained by the Democracy as to their obligations to respect results of the war. All these show that the Democracy are as reactionary today as they ever were. They have not abandoned a single principle or idea entertained by them during the war. They accepted Greeley under compulsion of a supposed political necessity. If they elect, they will use him, or he may accidentally die. With this branch of the party Buckalew is in undoubted sympathy. His election as Governor will mean that all the moral support possible shall be given the reactionists in the Democratic party.

General Hartranft represents the principles of the Republican party. These embody the perpetuation of the principles and facts developed by the war. These are, the perpetual unity of the States, the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored race, the sacredness of our national debt, and the perpetuation of the system of protection of America industry, till all the latent wealth of the country is developed, and we stand foremost, in all the elements of prosperity, among the nations of the world. Toward these ideas General Hartranft consecrated his sword in war, and stood foremost among our soldiers in deeds of heroism, during all the battles of the rebellion. In this faith he has remained consistent since, and is today a man who in all the elements of personal character stands fully equal to his competitor. He did not swear during the war to preserve and defend the constitution, and then aid rebels,—Buckalew did. He is not charged with having acted dishonorably in order to secure partisan advantages,—Buckalew is. He has been true to his party, his country, and the dictates of honor in the past, and will be in the future. Thus were it simply a personal question, there would be no need of hesitancy in sustaining our candidate,—but it is more than a mere personal issue.

Two things may be set down as absolutely certain—that the Democracy will claim the election of Buckalew as a triumph for their distinctive principles; and the fact would give them an immense moral power in their Presidential contest. Republicans cannot afford to contribute to this. Even Liberal Republicans will find themselves despised and disregarded in such an event. On the other hand, such Democrats as have regard for the ancient principles of their party, can hardly look complacently on and see their old-time leaders using their utmost endeavors to gain power by placing themselves under the wing of Horace Greeley. It is a wonderful yielding of self-respect that is demanded of honest Democrats to ask them to join in this crusade. And who can doubt that, so far as the leaders are concerned, it is all for the sake of place and power.

It will not win. The masses among the people will not become the pack horses of designing politicians. They love too fervently the grand truths of a broad and firm nationality, established by the war, to permit them to be ignored or abandoned. They remember too bitterly the long and bloody years, to permit the possibility of their recurrence again. They have only to be fully warned against the dangers before them, to turn aside. We urge careful consideration in the line of thought we have suggested. It is the key-note of the struggle, and embraces a correct statement of the aims of our competitors.

LAST DAYS OF JUAREZ.

Scenes at his Death-Bed—The Funeral Solemnities—The new President of Mexico and his Policy.

Although President Juarez died on the 18th of July in the city of Mexico, full particulars have only just been received of his death and the accession to the Presidency of Senor de Tejada, the chief justice of Mexico, and his constitutional successor. The disease that carried of Juarez was a violent attack of nervous affection of the heart, being the third attack of the same malady suffered by him in his life time. The first symptoms of the final illness were noticed the day before his death, but not until the 18th would he suspend his official labors.

HIS LAST HOURS.

A correspondent writes: He continued to gradually grow worse, so that at nine P. M. on the 18th, Dr. Alvarado, his principal family physician, announced to the family that he had no hopes of saving the President, and doubted whether he could live three hours more. Other physicians were then called to the bedside, but they gave no comfort to the family and attending friends, sharing Dr. Alvarado's opinion. The pains in the region of the heart increased every moment in intensity, and as President Juarez was also suffering from nausea internal medicines could not be used to calm them; therefore resort was had to local subcutaneous injections of morphine on the suffering portions, being the left side of the breast.

At half-past ten the case was hopeless. Three of the Ministers were called to witness the end, and grief-stricken and shocked awaited the sad result. Near eleven President Juarez rallied a little, and bade a favorite servant named Camillo to rub the suffering parts. The man obeyed with eyes filled with tears. To all present it was plain the President was in great pain and fast approaching his end, but he alone seemed unaware of this. A quarter of an hour before expiring he was aided to sit up in his bed, but only for a few minutes. At twenty-five minutes past eleven he once more lay down, on his left side, rested his head on his left hand, made no further movements, and precisely at half-past eleven breathed his last without a sigh or struggle. Dr. Alvarado broke the prevailing painful silence with the words, "'Tis all over." Sanpacilla, Juarez's son-in-law, would not believe him and urged that the President might only have fallen into a trance. To convince the sorrowing son-in-law that such was not the case the Doctor lighted a candle and brought it near the eyes of the President to see if the intensity of the light would cause a movement of the lids. But no—nothing. All hopes, therefore, were gone. Benito Juarez, so long President of Mexico, was dead.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The body of President Juarez was embalmed on the 20th, and on the 21st, in conformity with the Mexican law, was exposed to public view in the "Hall of Ambassadors" of the National Palace. The large room, entirely tapestried with black velvet, presented a solemn, sad and imposing appearance. Near the upper end was placed the catafalque, adorned with commendable taste. On a couch in its centre reposed the body of the President, dressed in black broadcloth, with a white waistcoat and cravat, and in part covered with national colors. For two days thousands upon thousands of men and women, young and old, and from all classes of the population, flocked to the palace to take a last look at him who but a few hours before had been the Chief Executive of Mexico. The funeral took place on the 23d. An immense concourse of people, composed of the City Council and employes, members of scientific, literary and other societies, Federal officials, general, field and line officers; 5,000 soldiers, and a multitude of private individuals, accompanied the corpse to its last resting place. The funeral ceremonies were superintended by President Tejada and Senores Dublan and Romero, as the two acting as representatives of the family of the deceased. The funeral hearse, drawn by six black horses, handsomely caparisoned, was near the centre of the procession. The American Minister, Mr. Nelson, attended on foot, marching in the same file with the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Relations, and the German Embassador, Count Enzemberg. At the entrance of the Cemetery of San Fernando a neat catafalque was erected, upon which the coffin rested whilst discourses laudatory of the deceased were made by the officially selected orators, Jose M. Iglesias and Deputy Silva. The discourses ended, the coffin and corpse were laid in their final resting place, the Juarez family tomb, in which already reposed the remains of the President's wife, Senora Marta Garza de Juarez. Miramon, Juarez's bitter and long-continued opponent and contestant for the Presidency—shot by Juarez's orders at Queretaro along with Maximilian and Thomas Mejia—sleeps in the same cemetery, and not far from where now rests his victor and executioner. In the funeral ceremonies the clergy was only conspicious for its total absence. Juarez was brought up a Catholic, but died not in the bosom of that Church or any other Christian church.

JUAREZ'S SUCCESSOR.

The Chief Justice of the National Supreme Court becomes acting President of the Republic until a regular President is elected by the people and inaugurated. Senor Lerdo de Tejada, the Chief Justice, was officially informed at 10 A. M. of the death of President Juarez, and at eleven A. M. he met the Permanent Deputation at their hall in the palace, and took the oath of office as acting President, quietly and unostentatiously stepping into power as constitutional chief executive of Mexico for several months.

The new President is a man of great abilities, with a good reputation for sincerity and honesty of purpose, popular and possessed of the confidence of the public and great expectations are centred upon him. The new Executive has already distinguished himself by a display of great tact and delicacy in inviting the Permanent Deputation of Congress to order new elections for President. In accordance with his request a law has been voted fixing the 13th of October for the preparatory election and the 27th of the same month for the definite election. President Tejada will be a candidate, and will from all present appearances be elected. The partisans of the late President, however, are preparing to offer opposition to his selection. On the 27th President Tejada fully responded to the public expectations in a proclamation to the nation and a decree of amnesty. These represent the Mexican people's present wishes for a peaceful reconstruction of parties and for the termination of civil wars. The decree of amnesty is so liberal that only two Mexicans are excepted from its grovisions: Leonardo Marquez, double traitor to the republic and the empire, and General Uraga, ex-imperial general of the highest rank in Maximilian's army. Marquez is now residing in Cuba and Uraga in the United States.

Efforts are making to organize Juarez's supporters at the last Presidential election into a political party entitled Radical Reformers. Ex-Governor Baez is mentioned as their candidate in opposition to Tejada. The chances are not favorable for the organization of a powerful party.

FURTHER TESTIMONY to the advantage of open Sunday libraries is given in the last Report, just issued, of the Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati. This institution was opened for Sunday reading in March of last year, and the result of a sixteen months' trial of the plan has been highly favorable. The library is opened all day, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten at night, and on one occasion no less than 1,081 books and periodicals were issued. Often during the afternoon and evening, says the Librarian, every seat has been occupied, even to the discomfort of those present in so poorly ventilated a room. It is, moreover, a noticeable fact, he continues, that many of that class of young men who have strolled about the streets on Sunday, and spend the day in a less profitable manner, habitually frequent the rooms and spend much of the day in reading. The deportment of those present is unexceptionable, the rooms being as still and orderly as on week days; and while the books called for on Sunday have in many cases been religious works, the other class of reading sought has almost invariably been instructive and profitable. The Librarian mentions the conversion of the opponents of Sunday libraries as one of the effects of this experiment; and such we have no doubt would be found the case wherever it should be tested.

THE New York *Times* recently contained an article on the necessity of good, second-class hotels. It says: "As a general rule, our moderate-priced public houses are apt to be only a shabby imitation of those where the charges are of a more extravagant description. This is not what is needed. If a hotel with a moderate charge is made a comfortable resting place for the traveler it must be by dispensing with a great deal of the showy furniture and many of the table luxuries considered necessary in a "first-class" house. Complicated cookery and apartments adorned with large mirrors and velvet carpets must give way to plain roast and boiled and rooms of which the principal embellishment is the

SHERMAN AND THE QUEEN.

Reception of General Sherman and the Officers of the American Fleet at Osborne by Queen Victoria.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

Our great General is said to have experienced rudeness and incivility at the hands of Kaiser Wilhelm, the Crown Prince and Marshal Moltke. But if the bosom of our mighty warrior has been at all ruffled by the slights he received at Berlin, it could scarcely fail to be soothed again by the courtesies and attentions lavished on him at Osborne by Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales himself was the bearer of a message from the Queen to General Sherman and Rear Admiral Alden, apprising them of her desire to receive them and the officers of the fleet at her court at Osborne. The reception was entirely for them and in their honor, and as such it was understood and appreciated.

General Sherman, Minister Schenck, and the officers of the American fleet arrived at the palace at Osborne shortly before two o'clock. They were received with all due honor by Lieutenant General Viscount Bridport, and Major General A. Hardinge, attended by the Duchess of Roxburgh, Colonel Ponsonby, and Sir John Cornell, immediately afterwards entered the drawing-room. The Queen was looking extremely well and was in unusually good spirits. She appeared indeed perfectly happy and anxious to convey her happiness to her guests. As much of the formality as attending a reception as was possible to dispense with was laid aside, and things went on as much as possible as they would have done in the drawing-room of any lady of rank. The presentations to Her Majesty were made by Mr. Schenck in the following order: General Sherman, Admiral Alden, Captain Temple, United States ship Wabash; Captain Bryson, United States ship Brooklyn; Captain Shufeldt, United States ship Congress; Captain Breeze, United States ship Plymouth; Captain Wills, United States ship Shenandoah; Lieutenant Commander Swann, United States ship Wachusetts; Captain Simpson, Naval attache; and Colonel Anderson, aide-de-camp to General Sherman.

Among all these men of war there was one man of peace, Bishop McIlwain, of Ohio. He had been very anxious for an opportunity to bow his knee to "Victoria, by the grace of God Defender of the Faith," and head of the Church which is the mother of his own ecclesiastical body; and General Schenck gratified him. He was presented to the Queen after the officers, but Her Majesty seemed much less impressed with his appearance than by that of the men of war. She and they got on very well together, but my discreet pen refuses to tell tales out of school, and if you wish to know what was said, you must ask the General or the Admiral. After the presentations to the Queen were over, the officers were introduced, with less formality, to the charming Princess Beatrice, the fairest flower of all the royal family, and to her brother, the young Leopold. This all over, some time was spent in conversation, and at five o'clock the officers set forth on their return in what I found to be a very loyal frame of mind.

A CATHOLIC PRELATE.

The New Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

The new Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, recently appointed by the Pope, is Wm. Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez. He was born in Baltimore on the 29th of March, 1819. He was the son of Basil H. Elder, an old merchant of Baltimore, who died in October, 1860, at the advanced age of 96. His mother was of the old Maryland family of Snowden, and she died also at an advanced age a few years prior to her venerable husband. He received his primary instruction from a teacher named Dilloway, and afterwards was educated and graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, where he commenced his studies for the priesthood. In 1843 he went to Rome and completed his education for the priesthood at the Propaganda College, receiving one of four gold medals awarded to the most proficient of a class of one hundred and sixty-four. He then left Rome on his return to this country a few days before the death of Pope Gregory XVI., was ordained a priest, and for several years filled the theological chair at Mount St. Mary's College; at the same time he was the parish priest for the surrounding country, and was much beloved by his people. Being so easily age he has been asked for his piety and learning. He remained at Emmittsburg until he was appointed Bishop of Natches, Mississippi. His consecration took place in the Cathedral, on Sunday, the 3d of May, 1857. The grand and imposing ceremony was witnessed by a vast assembly.

During the war he got into trouble with the U. S. military authorities at Mobile, and was imprisoned. His case excited the sympathies of a clergyman of the Methodist denomination there, who appealed to the authorities and succeeded in having the venerable prelate removed to his house, where he was still kept under guard. In about two weeks he was released, and returned to his seat of labor.

The announcement of his appointment has been received with great favor in Baltimore, where he is widely known and esteemed. Bishop Elder has now living in that city one brother, Mr. F. W. Elder, for many years a member of the firm of White & Elder. Three of his brothers are in business in New Orleans, one in Chicago and another in St. Louis. His eldest sister, known as sister Helena of St. Joseph's, near Emmittsburg, recently celebrated her fiftieth anniversary as a Sister of Charity.

AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

How Monsieur de Paris has Remodled the Guillotine.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "The present 'Monsieur de Paris' is known to have carried into effect many improvements in the guillotine, which were for the most part devised after lifelong meditation by his master and predecessor in the office of public executioner, the late M. Heindrich. The newly-modelled guillotine, which lately performed at La Roquette with unquestioned success, is likely in time to diminish the attendance of the public at executions, and to render them substantially as private as those which take place within the walls of Newgate. Formerly a high scaffold was raised to which the condemned culprit ascended by many steps, and the crowd, though kept at a certain distance by military and police, could see as well as hear the huge knife when it fell with a heavy thud upon the neck. Now the steps are done away with. The guillotine is on the ground, on a level with the floor of the prison from which the condemned man issues, and it is impossible to see anything at all over the heads of the cavalry, which always keeps the ground. I speak of the public on foot. Of course, in a place like that of La Roquette, my lord Tom Noddy, by due payment, might get a good view from some neighboring window. M. Roch, the present executioner, is now on a professional tour. He has just done his bloody office upon a murderer at Toulouse, and to-morrow he is to take off the heads of two very bad ruffians at Marseilles. He has been so considerate as to take with him two guillotines, which will be put up, side by side, and thus the horrible spectacle of one man 'waiting for his turn,' and looking on to see his fellow-sufferer decapitated before he himself is placed under the knife, already red with blood, will be avoided. This is quite an innovation. Nobody ever before saw two guillotines acting simultaneously."

WHAT is called the people's movement in favor of the prompt construction of a new overland railroad below the snow line and in competition with the Central Pacific Railroad of California, seems now to be well assured. The proposition is that a California company, based on private subscriptions to its capital stock, shall construct a road from San Francisco southeastward to meet the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, already in operation for a distance of several hundred miles westward from St. Louis, and possessing valuable land grants. The private subscriptions, it is now said, amount to a million and a quarter of dollars, and by an act of the last Legislature, the people of San Francisco are expected to vote a subsidy of about $10,000,000 to the new road, for which stock will be issued to the city.

THE letters received in England from Dr. Livingstone by the hands of Mr. Stanley are duly vouched for as genuine. Dr. Waller sends to the London *Times* some extracts from a long letter written to him by Dr. Livingstone, which has just been forwarded from Paris by the *Herald* correspondent. Part of it was written at Ujiji in November, 1871, and two postscripts bring it down to Unyanyembe, March 8, 1872. The diary of Dr. Livingstone, forwarded to Miss Livingstone, now in Ireland, will in no case be published unless intelligence of the great explorer's death reaches England, and the diary was sealed by the Doctor himself, with instructions to this effect.

THE Japanese Government proposes to establish a permanent embassy at Berlin, London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

FREE public baths are to be established in Hartford, Conn.

A CHILD in Milwaukee died through fright while having its photograph taken.

A FIRM at Hartford, Conn., has recently received an order for lawn mowers from the Sultan of Turkey.

ONE of the Paris hotels, anxious to secure American patronage, advertises "fish balls and buckwheat cakes at all hours."

IN Washington, D. C., recently, a rat bit the hand of a baby so severely that the child narrowly escaped bleeding to death.

A POCKET BOOK containing $100,000 in old State bank bills was found under a log in one of the old camping-grounds at Indianapolis, a few days ago.

THE most valuable diamond found in the United States was picked up by a workman at Manchester, on the banks of the James river, opposite Richmond, in 1856. It weighs 23.7 carats, but was never polished, as it contains a serious flaw, which greatly reduces its value.

THE second series of races at Saratoga begins to-day and continues six days. During the meeting Harry Bassett will run four miles against the time made by his sire, Lexington, at New Orleans in 1855—7:19½. This feat has been attempted by several horses, but all have failed, the nearest approach being Idlewild's 7:26½, made on Long Island in 1863.

THE Danbury *News* knows something about farming, although it makes no great pretensions in that line. It says: Many of the weeds are going to seed, and should be taken care of at once. The person who allows his premises to become a seed bed for the noxious vegetation is deserving of censure. Cut the weeds close to the ground, gather them carefully together and throw them over the fence into the next lot.

NARROW-GAUGE railroads, according to a paper recently read before the New York society of engineers, have an advantage over broad-gauge roads of 25.48 per cent. in road bed and road construction. It was also asserted that there is a saving of five per cent. in the cost of stations, of twenty-eight per cent. in the cost of car shops, and of 21.07 per cent. in the cost of rolling stock. The average saving on all items, it was stated, would be 24.03 per cent.

THE last novelty in the way of strikes is observable at Wilmington, Del., where the clergymen have formed a Union and resolved as follows: "That only the hour for the beginning of the funeral service be published, and that promptness on the part of all is very desirable; that a carriage be sent for and placed at the service of the minister; that the position of the minister during the funeral service, be left to his own discretion; that the selection of the Lord's Day for funerals be discouraged."

THE late English papers contain accounts of a wonderful machine just invented for coal mining purposes, which bids fair in time to free the world from the tyranny of coal strikes. Experiments have just been made in the Hatton collieries, in the north of England, and it is stated that the machine, which is susceptible of improvement, will accomplish the work of thirty experienced miners, with less waste, less damage, more satisfaction, and at a cheaper rate. The invention comes just in the nick of time, when miners are scarce and coal at famine prices.

UNDER the land laws of the United States a woman who is a widow or the head of a family may pre-empt land, but a married woman living with her husband cannot, and here is where our Mormon brethren gain an advantage, for as the Government does not recognize the validity of plural marriages it has been decided that a "plural wife," not being the lawful wife of the husband, but the head of a family without any husband, may take a homestead under the laws regulating land proceedings. Hence a Mormon with sixteen wives may profit to the extent of having fifteen of them acquire homesteads.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

ROME will witness shortly a meeting of the Jesuit chiefs. It has been convoked by Father Beck, General of the Order.

M. THIERS has expressed an opinion that in all probability he will be able to pay off the entire indemnity to the Germans by September of 1873.

THE *Saturday Review* warmly advocates the civilization of Africa by the sword—that persuasive argument to be wielded, of course, by British troops.

ONE store in Paris, "La Belle Jardiniere," employs 1,500 women; the most skilled are paid $1.40 per day, the common seamstress fifty cents per day.

THE highest salary paid in the British Cabinet is that of the Lord Chancellor, fifty thousand dollars a year; Mr. Gladstone's pay as First Lord of the Treasury is just one half.

THE prices by the Government trains in Great Britain, which were heretofore three-pence a mile, first class, two-pence a mile second, and one-penny a mile third class, have been raised in consequence of the high price of coal in that country.

ISABELLA BRUSH, a young American prima donna, made her debut at Florence recently, in the presence of the King and an immense audience, at the Principe Umberto. She won very hearty applause, and was called before the curtain. In addition to a fine voice she possesses great beauty.

THE visit of ex-Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial to Scotland is attended with constant display of sympathy from the large crowds that assemble wherever the presence of the party is known. On August 1st the Empress and son visited Abbotsford and Melrose Abbey. On the 2d they departed from Edinburgh amid the cheering of a dense gathering around the hotel. Their destination was the Western Highlands.

THE cab-drivers of London are in despair at the prospect of the increased labor which the opening of museums on Sunday is to entail upon them. A deputation, in some part composed of this class, under the general name of "The Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association," recently had an interview with Mr. Foster, at the Privy Council Office, with the view of counteracting the influence of those who are in favor of opening the East London and other museums on Sunday.

ON Saturday, the 27th of last month, much surprise was created by a dearth of meat in the Smithfield market, of London. The butchers assured their customers that tons of beef had come up from the country unfit to be packed and had to be destroyed; that meat would have to be eaten nearly alive to be wholesome, that the lightning had tainted at least five hundred thousand dollars worth of meat consigned to the market, and the, heat of the weather had done equally as much mischief.

A FEW weeks ago, the Russian village of Volochik, near the Austrian frontier, caught fire. The firemen of the neighboring Austrian town of Brody hurried towards the burning village. Arrived at the Custom House, they were stopped by the soldiers stationed there, and bidden to procure passports before going on. Indignant at the command, they returned to Brody. The road thither was lighted by the flames of Volotchik, which was burned to the ground. The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, which would naturally not exaggerate Russian stupidity, tells the story as an illustration of the evils of the passport system.

PRINCE BISMARCK has just celebrated, at Varzin, his silver wedding. Only a small number of near relations and old friends were present on the occasion, but every minute brought some testimony of interest with which the day was regarded, even beyond the bounds of Germany. One hundred and ninety-two telegrams, and still greater number of written congratulations were received. Among them were messages from the Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince, Princess, and other members of the imperial family. From the King of Bavaria, from statesmen and Generals, scholars and artists, corporations and societies, many gifts and poems were also received.

EDMUND YATES, the popular novelist, will lecture throughout the United States during the autumn and winter of 1872 and spring of 1873. The subjects of these lectures will be "Modern Society," "The British Parliament," "Princes of the Pen," and "Good Authors at a Discount." In this course Mr. Yates exhibits with excellent effect his power of humorous illustration and comic observation. He draws graphic sketches of character, tells capital stories, and gives humerous hits at the follies, whims, oddities and eccentricities of modern society. The lecture on "Princes of the Pen" gives Mr. Yates' reminiscenses of his intimate friendship with Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Tennyson, and other English literary celebrities.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

RISTORI'S daughter, who accompanied her in America, is about to marry a Paris wine merchant.

A NARCOTIC.—Doctor: "Look here, Mrs. McCawdle; don't give him any more physic. A sound sleep will do him more good than anything." Gudewife: "E-h, Dochtor, if we could get him to the kirk!"—*Punch.*

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says Joaquin Miller writes to a friend in that city that he will greatly extend his poem of "The Isles of the Amazons." His original intention was about two thousand lines in five parts.

MR. PACKENHAM, formerly British Minister at Washington, said that there was this difference between Clay and Webster: "That Clay kissed all the women he met in the street, while Webster never kissed them except in the house."

AN Indiana woman, just divorced, has written a letter of advice to her sex, in which she says: "I would say to young girls, not to marry young, and when you are married live at least fifty miles from your husband's relatives."

A FIFTY thousand dollar diamond wedding occurred in Hartford last Sunday. Miss Estelle Sarah Livingston, of England, heretofore an Episcopalian, renounced her faith and professed the Jewish religion, and married Dr. Louis J. Jourdan, late of the English army.

AN undertaker up town has a sign over his shop which reads: "Every requisite for funerals." He was surprised and annoyed, the other morning, by discovering, under the sign, this addendum in large letters: "(Including first-class sympathy and sorrow, made to order.)"—*N. Y. Letter.*

AT LOSS FOR A WORD.—Distinguished Foreigner: "Ach! Mees! I gongratulate you vrom de pottom of my hartt!! You have blayed and zung kvite—kvite—." Fair Performer: "Quite execrably?" Distinguished Foreigner: "Ach! Yes! Dafs is de vort—qvite exekrably?"—*Punch.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. M. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Philadelphia;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. GRAHAM, of Allegheny county.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WALKINSHAW, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Tompercanceville.
A. K. JOHNSTON, of Ross.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILLMAN, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGIS

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jy20-y

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Jacob Painter, Joseph Albree,
Percy Keil.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy17-vtl WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, August 15, 1872. }

The financial situation remains unchanged. Good business paper finds a ready market, and in some instances is sought after by our bankers and brokers. This is as it should be, and cannot fail in reducing the rates of interest. Money (though many cannot get the idea into their heads) is governed by the inevitable laws of demand and supply, and is just as much subject to these laws as any other commodity. Admitting this general principle as a premise, the conclusions which must follow are that when more money is seeking investment than is absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the business community, it will be cheap, and *vice versa*.

The New York *World* severely criticizes the New York banks for not contracting the amount of their loans. The *World* is no doubt right in cautioning prudence, but it should not forget that it was for the accommodation and assistance which they could afford the community that banks were organized, and when they fail to assist just at a time when their help is needed most, they fail in the most important part of their mission. We do not mean by this that the banks should indiscriminately loan out their funds to every needy fellow who would borrow, but if stockholders use proper judgment in the selection of directors, men of discrimination, judgment and a general knowledge of those with whom they will have to deal, will be chosen. These qualities, if coupled with liberality and an appreciation of the real wants of the community in which they are placed, will in most instances protect the banks from loss more certainly than an outside investigating officer.

A meeting of prominent Iron and Nail Manufacturers was held in this City yesterday. Some twenty-five firms were represented, and a general interchange of opinion was had, although nothing of importance transpired. They meet again next Friday.

Local securities were more in demand to-day than for the past day or two. Real estate is even more active than during the first of the week. Gold has gone up to 114⅞, which bears out the prediction made in yesterday's GAZETTE, viz.: that the fall of gold was but temporary.

The New York *Express* says: In regard to Western Union Telegraph there have been a good many sensational stories of late, one of which was that the company are attempting to sell their lines in London. The facts in regard to the bonds are as follows: A few weeks ago the company issued $1,500,000 mortgage 7 per cent. bonds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of putting up a central office on the corner of Dey street and Broadway. All the bonds were sold here to Grant Brothers at a price which yielded the company more than par in currency, and the money has already been paid over to the company, so that they now have no interest in marketing the bonds. We are also informed on good authority that the company have sold no stock, but have recently been buyers.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday
Bonds—1881	118½
5-20s—1862	116¼
" 1864	116½
" 1865	116⅜
" 1865 new	115¼
" 1867	116
" 1868	115½
10-40s	113¼
Currency 6's	114
Gold	114⅞
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¼
Erie	45
Harlem	116
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅝
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W	74½
Do. Preferred	85⅞
St. Paul, Common	54⅜
Do Preferred	75¼
Wabash	75¼
Do. Prefeared	89
Union Pacific	43¼
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅝
Pacific Mail	74½
West Union Telegraph	73¾
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	82⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co.	86¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58⅝
Reading R. R	87¼
Camden & Amboy	125¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	37⅛
Central Transportation	48½
Empire Transpoatation	55
Union Transportation	85
Pittsburgh City 5's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 15, 1872.

Money easy at 2@3. Sterling quiet and steady; 108¾@108⅝. Gold more active; opened at 114⅝, advanced to 114⅞, fell to 114⅝, and closed strong at 115@115⅛. Loans 1@3 for carrying to flat. Clearings $301,000,000. Treasury disbursements $121,000. Customs receipts $482,000.

speculative friends, and drifts downward in sympathy with London prices. Lake Shore advanced from 49⅜ to 90⅜, but declined again to 89¾. Union Pacific advanced from 35⅝ to 35¾, but fell to 35¼. Pacific Mail advanced ½ per cent., but finally lost the advance, with other fluctuations of ¼@⅜ per cent. The market closed dull, but steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's '81, coupons, 118@118¼; 5-20s '62, 116¾@116½; 5-20s '64, 116¾@116½; 5-20s '65, 116⅝; 5-20s '65 new, 125¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾@116; 5-20s '68 coupons, 115¾; 10-40s, coupons, 113¾@113¾; currency 6's, 113¾; new 5 per cents, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74; Tennessee, new, 73¾; South Carolina, July, 28¼; South Carolina, April, 28; Missouri 6s, 92⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union, 73; Adams Express, 97½; American Merchants Union Express, 72½; United States Express, 82¾; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 44¾; Harlem, 116; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 89½; Union Pacific, 35½; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern & Chicago 73¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 54½; do preferred, 75¼; Toledo & Wabash, 75½; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 24⅜.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY August 15, 1872. }

ASHES—Soda Ash is firm but quiet; Pots steady at 10; Pears firm at 11 cts.

BAGGING—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 45; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for strictly prime, but the supply is in excess of the demand, and the market for all the different grades is reported dull; we continue to quote 10@10½ for low common to good, and 16@17 for prime to choice. The peddlars and country people are bringing it in pretty freely, hence stocks are accumulating in the hands of commission merchants.

BEANS—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—There is but little doing and the market is dull though prices are without quotable change, ranging from 5 to 8 cts according to quality.

CHEESE—Is reported steady, with a good jobbing trade, and we can report regular sales at 10¾@11 cts for prime Dairy; 11¾@12 for Factory; and 12¾@13 for Goshen. Sweitzer, 15 to 17, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is lower in sympathy with crude, and very dull.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@9 cts, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

EGGS—There is more inquiry, and strictly fresh are higher, being quoted to-day at 16@17. Old stock in good supply and hard to sell at any price.

FRUIT—Apples very dull, and we quote nominally at $1 to $1.50 per bbl. Pears are in good supply, but enquiry in bad order, and very dull; quoted at $1.50@2.50 per bbl, according to quality and condition. Plums, $3 to $5 per bushel. Watermelons, $10 to $20 per 100, according to size and condition.

FLOUR—Trade continues quite active, and prices are firm, the recent advance in spring wheat flour being fully maintained; $8 to $8.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota's. We hear of wheat flour selling at $8.50 to-day, and $9 for choice old. The New York market was a little offish yesterday, and Chicago was a shade weaker; it is possible that the turning point has been reached—a day or two more will doubtless determine the matter. Rye Flour, $5.50 and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving freely, but with a steady demand, the market is firm and prices are fully sustained, $1.65 to $1.75 for fair to prime red; our market is almost bare of old stock baring what is held by the mills. Oats continue dull but unchanged 40 to 42; we hear of new crops offering at 35 pounds 33 cts. Shelled corn is steady with a fair demamd and the stock although fair and sufficient for present requirements is comparatively light, quotations may be fairly given at 60 to 61 cts. We can report a sale of car-corn to-day at 60 cts. Rye is quotable at 80 to 83 with sales of several cars reported within the range of our quotations; we hear of sales of Iowa spring Barley at 80 to 90 cts.

GROCERIES—There are no new features worthy of special notice—the demand is slacking up and the inference is that the rush for the present is over. The position of the Coffee market is substantially unchanged, the general feeling is evidently becoming weaker, as eastern dealers are anxious to relize, although at the same time the seaboard markets are still reported firm. The latest advices from Rio are that the receipts are steadily increasing, and furthermore, that the new crop will be a full average. This does not tally well with the predictions made here recently that Coffee would go higher than ever within the next month or so. There is quite a war among some of the Coffee roastere just now, and "cutting" seems to be the order of the day. It was rumored that orders were taken to-day at 23 and 24 cts., which is below the price of good green.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13½; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Extra C, 11⅜; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C Yellow, 9¾.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 63; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 9 to 9½.

HAY—Old baled continues very scarce and, in consequence, still commands full prices, say $33 to $35—one car sold to-day at the outside figure. New hay is unchanged at $20 to $30.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Sales at $4.50 to $5.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; sales in small lots at $2@$2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Sugar Hams, 8¼; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 13½c. Rib Sides, 9¾; Clear Ribsides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16½c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 7½c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11½c. Mess Pork, $18.50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is firm, and we now quote at $3.37½ per bushel to the trade and $3.62½ in smaller lots.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Foreign remains quiet, and though there is considerable inquiry from manufacturers, yet the general dullness of the goods trade induces buyers to purchase only in accordance with their actual needs. Dealers and importers are generally stiff in their views, but when lots can be obtained at less than present ruling rates, which is not often the case, they are readily taken. Though prices are not quotably higher, yet the feeling that the lowest prices have been reached, seems to gain ground every day. Montevideo, perhaps, attracts most attention, and since the large sales noticed recently, 200 have been taken, but on terms kept private. Sheep Skins are quiet, with only sale we hear of being 5 bales Montevideo at 29 cents. In Domestic there is as yet but little movement, from the same cause as exists in our report; namely, a discrepancy of views between buyers and sellers. Georgia has been in better demand, and about 40,000 lbs. have been sold on terms not made public. The sales are: 10 bales Fall California at 26@27½ cents; 18 bales spring do., 40; 50 bags Lambs' Pulled, 62 @63; 10,000 lbs. State Lambs', 60; 10,000 lbs. Prime Western Fleeces, 50 bales Old Spring California, 8,000 lbs. Shearlings and 10,000 lbs. Extra Pulled, on private terms.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* reports the market firm, with sales the past week of 1,475,000 lbs. at 46@50 cents for unmerchantable Western mixed; 52@61 for No. 1 do; 62@65 for fine; 67@68 for Western Combing and Delaine Fleece, and 55 for Oregon do; 40@54 for Western New Hampshire and Georgia unwashed Fleece; 74@1,10 for California and Western Scoured; 60@75 for Western X and X X Pulled; 52½ for Lambs Pulled; and 28 for low No. 1 Pulled; 26@35 for Fall, and 45@55 for Spring Clip California; 55@62½ for Australia, New Zealand and Port Phillip; 33½@35 for Mestiza; 60@81 for Mestiza Pulled; 38½@39 for Cape; 39 @48 for Montevideo; and 50 for Sandwich Islands.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is a firm feeling in the market, but the manufacturers are slow to make purchases beyond supplying immediate wants.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* says: The market for Scotch Pig remains quiet but firm. A telegraph from the other side reports a decline of 3s. in mixed brans, while Coltness, Glengarnock, Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Eglinton brands are firmly held at the highest prices recently attained on account of the advance of 25 per cent. on Coal in Glasgow during the past week. Iron makers there have refused to contract for future delivery; and we also understand that the steamers which have been bringing considerable Pig Iron for ballast have had proposals to bring Rails in its place, and which is likely to reduce the receipts here to some extent for some time to come. We quote Eglinton $51@52, Glengarnock $55, Gartsherrie $55@56, and Coltness $56, with sales of 350 tons Eglinton at $52@52.50; 200 do. Gartsherrie $55, 100 do. Coltness $56; 100 do. Eglinton, and 100 do. Clyde, on private terms. American is strong at $55 for No. 1 and the Lehigh brands are scarce, while the North River is in better demand at $52@3 less per ton; we quote No. 1 both brands $55@55, No. 2 $51@52, and Gray Forge $48@50; we hear of no sales. English Rails are quiet, but held firmly at $75@76 for New from yard, and $73@74 from dock; we hear of no sales. Old are quiet, and the only sale we hear of is 100 tons at a private price. Scrap has been in some inquiry, and a sale of 200 tons is reported at $55 from dock, and 200 do. abroad for shipment here on terms not made public. The market for Bar Iron from store, is active, but prices are unchanged, though very strong, and tending upward. Russia Sheet is steady, and Common Sheets are very strong at hardening prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—[From Circular of Edward Samual.]—No. 1 Foundry and Grey Forge Pig are in demand, further advances being anticipated. Closing prices: No. 1 Foundry Pig at furnace $52@53, No. 2 $49@51, No. 3 Forge $47 @48, and No. 4 White and Mottled $42@44. American Refined Bar (Mill Price) 5 cents. Rails (at Mill) $58@60.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Brown & Co	1	Everson G & Co	3
Nimick & Co	1	Wharton Bros & Co	2
Reese G & Co	2	J. W. Porter	4
Caughey & H	5	Paul Jones & Co	4
Wharton Bro & Co	4	Singer N & Co	1
Lewis O & P	1		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	3		

WEST PENN R. R.

Isabella Furnace	41		

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, August 15, 1872. }

The crude market continues weak and drooping, though there is considerable activity, as many of our refiners feel like stocking up pretty well at the prevailing prices under the conviction that it is not likely to go much lower. To show the position of the market to-day we quote the following sales: 1,000 at $3.15; 1,000 at $3.12; 500 do at $3.07½; 500 at $3.05; at the close, $3.02½ bid and $3.05 asked; refined also weak and drooping: August buyer last half 21¾, September, seller 1st half, 22; buyer, 22¾; October, 22½; November, 22¾. Sale of a cargo 6,000 bbls buyer 1st to 20th of September, 22½.

At present prices our refiners have a very fair margin, and, in consequence, they are in much spirits, however, there is nothing more than a fair manufacturer's profit, and to this they are certainly entitled.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Brandt & Wagner 300 bbls to Warting, K & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 472 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 263 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 355 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 413 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 1610 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3413

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Oleopolis O W, acct. Same	148
Petrolia O W, acct Thos King	80
Citizens' O W, acct. Parker Thompson	456
Citizens' O W, acct. Thos. Hackett	457
Peerless O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	932
Petroleum O W, acct. do do	80
Brilliant O W, acct. W. Bushnell	468
Star O W acct. W. Stewart	690
Riversido O W, acct. J. Bennett	74
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell	930
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y	450
Total	4774

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 15.—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £65,000. Consols: money, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's '62, 92¾; do '65, 93; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Cotton firm, middling uplands, 9¾@10d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales 15,000; speculation and export, 3,000. Red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Corn, 26s 6d. Lard, 38s 9d. Cheese, 54s. Cumberland middles, 32s 6d; short rib middles, 35s 6d. Petroleum: refined, 17s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The general market shows no improvement in activity over the early part of last week. The continued heat of the weather has much to do with the dullness. But few transactions are occurring worthy of note in any of the branches of trade. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in moderate request; but few sales, however, are reported for to-day, excepting in standard grades. Bleached goods are without any new features, and transactions of moment are very limited scale. Cotton drills continue dull, but are still held at firm rates. Cotton flannels are doing better to-day, some fair lines have been placed at a slight reduction. Wool flannels are still moving quite freely at late quotations. Cloths and cassimeres are inactive, and but little inquiry is manifested excepting for specialties in foreign dry goods. The German houses are doing some business in 3-4 plaids, but the general market is decidedly dull.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Beeves to-day 2,200, making 7,600 since Saturday, against 8,100 same date last week. Many Texan and other poor cattle left over. No change in prices. Weather very hot and market glutted with cheap poor stock. Cattle trade dull, the few good droves are unchanged at 12¾@13c; a few tops 13½c; medium 11c, with poor natives—real scalawags—at 9@ 10c. Veals 7@8c. Sheep—Texans, 3½@4c per cwt, 76@7½c; 10 cars good do, 5¾ cwt, 8¼@ 9½c; 1 lot 6 cwt, Illinois poor, 10¾c; 12 cars fat, 8 cwt, Kentucky, 12¼@13¼c. Sheep: 6,000 head in market to-day, against 15,000 same day last week. Lambs very plenty and lower, besides hard to sell; weather tough on dressed meats; lambs sold at 6¼@9¼c; 9c really being top price. Sheep go at 5@6½c; 2 cars 60 lbs, 70 lbs, 6½c; 1 car Ohio, 86 lbs, at 6¼c; one lot Pennsylvania lambs, 53 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car State, 53 lbs, 7c; 1 car Canada, 80 lbs, 8¼c; with some extra, 64 lbs, higher still. Hogs—receipts 4,000 to-day, and 21,000 since Saturday, against 29,000 same time last week. Market stronger, closing at 6⅝c for heavy, 6½c for medium, and 6¾c for light; 1 car of live Indiana, 174 lbs, sold at 6c.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton in good demand; middling uplands, 21½c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State, $6@6.40; common to good, $7@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.20; white wheat extra, $8.30@9.40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer, and active at 92¾@93. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.62@1.63; new red western, $1.60@1.62½; winter red western, $1.70@1.80; amber do do, western afloat $1.70½. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn fair demand; steamer mixed western 62@63½c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats dull and lower; western 40@44c; state 44@46c. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Hay quiet; shipping $1.10@1.15. Coffee dull; Rio 15@18¾; Maracaibo 19@19c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Petroleum crude 21½c; refined 22½c. Pork dull; mess $13.60@13.65. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles active and firm; long clear 7¾@8c; short clear for December and January, April and May; new No. 1 to prime steam 8¼@8¾c; old do 9@ 9¼. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese steady; common to prime 10@12¼.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Cotton firm and in fair demand at 20c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; for new, $7@7.25. The stock of old is about exhausted. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; dry, $1.40@1.45; damp, $1.10. Corn steady, demand moderate at 46@ 47c. Rye firm and in fair demand; for old, 73 @75c; new 60@70c. Oats firm and in fair demand; for old, 36@38c; new, steady, demand moderate at 29@30c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Oils unchanged and quiet. Eggs steady and in moderate demand at 12@12½c. Butter dull and has declined to 18@20c for best; choice offered, 12c being held in transit. Cheese firm and fair demand. Pork firm and fair demand; sales at $13.50. Lard held more firmly; no winter stock offered; nominal 8¾c for steam, 8¾c for kettle, and summer lots offered at 8¼c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; offerings light; sales shoulders at 6¾c spot, and 6¾c buyer August; sides nominally 8¾@8¾c@8¾c, and refused; clear rib held at 8½c; yearly held at 8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices; shoulders steady at 7¾c; clear wanted at 10c; clear rib sold at 9¾c. Hams: sugar cured firm at 14@16c. Hogs steady and moderate demand at $4.75@5.25. Whisky quiet and weak at 89c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Flour in moderate demand; holders firm; nominally unchanged. Wheat firmer; $1.18¾@1.18¾ cash, seller August; $1.23¾@1.23¾ seller September; nominally $1.16 seller year. Corn dull; 42¾c seller August; 42¾c seller September; rejected firm, 40c. Oats steady; 27¾c cash, seller August; 26¼@26¾c seller September; 28c seller year; rejected 25. Rye firm; 55¾c spot 56c seller September. Barley firm; saleable 57c spot September. Pork firm; better demand; $14.75 seller September. Lard quiet; winter saleable at 8¾c; summer 8@8¼c. Sugar cured hams light and nominally unchanged. Meats strong; sales 100,000 shoulders at 6¾c, buyer August; short ribs held at 8¼c; short clear 8¾@9c. Whisky inactive; held at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 1 white Michigan $1.60 cash; do $1.47; No. 1 red, old, $1.50; No. 2 do $1.47; old $1.70, seller August; No. 3 red $1.43. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect; low mixed 47¾c; yellow 48¾c; white 50c; no grade 46c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1, old, 37¾c; No. 2, new, 29@29¾c; Michigan 35¾c; rejected 26@27c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Corn easier; white mixed, 69c; white, 63@66c. Pork firmer; mess, $13.75. Bacon active and higher at 8@ 8¼@10¾@10¾@11c. Hams firm at 17c. Coffee quiet; ordinary at 15@16c; fair to prime at 17¼@19¼. Cotton—Sales of 100 bales, nominal; good ordinary at 18@18¼c; low middling at 19¾@19¾c. Receipts, 9 bales. No exports. Stock, 6,821 bales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat excited and prices higher; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.46; No. 2 do $1.46. Corn dull and prices declined; No. 2 mixed 42¾c. Oats: demand light but holders firm; No. 2 27¾c. Rye firm and fair demand; No. 1 55c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect; fall No. 2 58c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Flour firmer but not higher. Wheat steady; red new $1.65@ 1.67; old $1.76; white western $1.80@1.90. Rye 80c. Corn easier; yellow 63@63½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions firmer but not higher. Petroleum: crude 18¾c; refined 21½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 15.—Flour firm and 25c higher. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 red winter $1.44@1.45. Corn dull; high mixed 50c; low do 49c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 36c; No 1 new 32c. Refined petroleum easier; 20@20½c in car lots; 20¾@22c in trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, August 15.—1 cars lumber, Nelson & V; 4 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, Hendricks Bros; 5 bbls onions Jas O'Brien; 2 pkgs eggs, Voigt M & Co; 2 bdls yarn, Jos Horne & Co; 10 bbls tallow, Sturnz & Wetzel; 11 sks oats, R Forrester; 1 lot hides, J Rabensteine; 30 bbls whisky, I Stern; 1 bbl eggs, Watt L & Co; 4 pkgs do, 3 do butter, J Kreiling; 1 car 5 iron, Rogers & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY August, 15.—30 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 37 do do, Coleman R & Co; 39 do do, S M Kier & Co; 4 cars railroad iron, L H Clarke, 1 car ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 1 bdl leather, Gilbert & B; 2 bbls eggs, 8 bbls apples, Head C & Co; 6 do do, J O'Brien; 2 bdls hides, D Beiller; 2 sks wool, W Welsh & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg butter, Paul & G; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 41 hides, 8 bdls c skins, 5 do pelts, 9 bbls tallow, W Fl[illegible]

E. Hyde & Son; 13 bbls apples, John Herbert; 6 bbls starch, Holmes B. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R August 15.—50 bbls flour, McHenry & H; 25 bxs cheese, McIntyre & B; 100 do do, Dilworth Bro; 47 hides, Jas Callery & Co; 154 sks rags, House H & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 497 bbls flour, 10 bbls do, John Seibert; 37 pkgs rags, 2 bbls feathers, Hamilton S & Co; 25 bbls lard, and rope, McCullough & Co; 250 galls do, E H Myers & Co; H Parker & Co; 150 galls do, W B Hays & Son; 15 bbls brandy, 210 cases do, W B Hays & Son; 5 bbls alcohol, G A Kelly & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 52 bales b & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 52 bales b & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 200 bbls flour, Seghurer & corn, I Dickey & Co; 200 bbls flour, Seghurer & Co; 99 bbls flour, D Wallace; 4 bbls apples, Loh & Cooley.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD August 15.—40 bags feed, A Ferguson; 4 bbls apples, W. H. Graff & Co., 5 do g apples, Voigt M & C.; 20 sks oats, Rainbow & Aiken; 7 do potatoes L. J. Blanchard; 28 do oats, Mitchell S. & C.; 8 bbls apples, W. J. Steel & Co.; ⅜ do soap, Loh & C; 1 box indor, Hunter & G; 2 bbls J. Aschem, A. P. Baum, B. L. Wood, Jr., Chas. Sohring, J. T. STOCKDALE, Receiving Clerk.

jy11-nt3 JNO. ERMINGHAM, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from their extensive practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia,

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This Institute has been established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private Diseases a study for many years, and have had more relief to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if you place yourself within the power of Dr. Davieson he will cure you, remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sunday's by appointment.
mh8:m3

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mh8:m3

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HOME NEWS.

The Best Vitrified Sewer Pipe is to be had at Reno's Terracotta house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, and also the best catch basin for garden drainage. Experienced men kept constantly on hand to lay private drains.

As a practical evidence of the thorough training given in Ayers Latin School—we are pleased to learn that the sons of several of our prominent citizens, who were fitted there for college, and who were members of the senior class at the close of the last year, were, without exception, admitted to the various colleges to which they applied. These were John G. Lyon, son of Jas. B. Lyon, Esq., to Princeton College; Nathan S. Williams, son of Hon. Henry W. Williams, to Amherst, and Chambers McK. Craig, son of Isaac Craig, Esq., to Yale.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss Sara Cochran, Lawrenceville, Pa., 1c; J. N. McKinney, Temperanceville, Pa., 1c; Miss Ella Young, Bruceton, W. Va., 3c; Mrs. E. H. Davis, Morriston, Ohio, 3c.

Wooden Pavements.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I was pleased to see your local notice on Wooden Pavements to-day, and think the press of Pittsburgh is entirely too reticent on this important subject. The wooden pavements of Pittsburgh before five years will have to be entirely relaid, or nearly so. Who then is to pay the cost of this? Will the tax payers of this city have to pay thousands of dollars yearly to keep them in good order? This is certainly a much more important matter than many of our citizens think it is. We hope the several commissioners of the avenues to be paved this fall and next spring will give this matter close attention, and allow no pavement to go down unless the parties owning the patents give the city the best security that their pavement will do what they say it will while serving the contract. TAX PAYER.

Mount Sewickley.

The second day (Wednesday) passed off pleasantly, although the showers in the morning prevented regular services. In the afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of the Arch street Church, Allegheny, preached on "The Excellences of the Christian's Hope." In the evening Rev. T. N. Boyle, of South Common Church, Allegheny, talked of "The Power and Peace of Faith." At the close of the sermon a prayer meeting was held, which concluded the services of the day.

The meeting may now be considered as in full sway, and there is every indication of its success. The tent-holders are pretty well "settled," and the pigeon begins to look more homelike and cheering. Many of the tents have been fitted up elaborately; the ornamentations generally consist of rustic baskets, &c., which give a very attractive appearance to these temporary homes in the grove.

Going for a Greeley Man.

An unpleasant disturbance occurred last night in the ranks of the Central colored club as they were marching up Liberty street. The club was returning from the meeting in Allegheny, and were marching quietly up Liberty street on their way home. When at the corner of Seventh avenue one of the members of the club hallooed for Grant. At this a white man who was outside hallooed for Greeley, and struck the colored man with his fist. About half a dozen of the club started for the Greley man, who, finding matters growing rather unpleasant, sought refuge in Bendix's saloon, close by. Several of the colored men followed him into the saloon, but he escaped through a back door. During the disturbance several shots were fired but no one was hit, and it is not known who fired the shots. Soon the police arrived and everything was quieted down, and the club proceeded home.

Resolutions of Respect.

Yesterday afternoon the Western fron Association held a meeting, at which Mr. B. F. Jones presided. The chairman announced, in a feeling and appropriate manner, the death of the late President of the association, George Black, after which the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow and regret of the death of our late President, George Black; that we have reason to mourn his loss in our councils—his wisdom, prudence, zeal and integrity always having contributed to the weal of this association.

Resolved, That our Association has lost a most valued member, the community an honorable citizen, and the poor a faithful friend.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and relatives our sincere condolence and most heartfelt sympathy.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

The American Theatre.

This is the name, and it is a very good one, that Manager Aims has christened "the old Opera House." It will be opened for the fall and winter season to-morrow evening with a carefully selected company of first class artists, under the lead of Fitz Simmons as stage manager. He is one of the best amusement directors in the country. During the vacation the house has been thoroughly repaired and improved, new scenery has been added, and an elegant and tasteful drop curtain painted by Mr. Arthur Palmer. The scene is from Tennyson's "Dora," and is charming in idea and capital in execution. An admirable company has been secured, and among the names our amusement-loving readers will recognize some of the best actors of the day in their respective lines.

Mr. Aims is determined to maintain the "American" as a first-class place of amusement, and we are satisfied he will be liberally supported by our citizens. The season promises to be a lively one, and all the attractions of the day will be presented in rapid succession.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Another Day at Work.

The Republican Conferees of the Twenty-third District continued in session yesterday at the Monongahela House, commencing at ten in the morning and winding up at ten in the evening without having made a decision. It was thought they would come to some definite understanding last night, but after balloting several times they gave it up and adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock when the business will be resumed. It was rumored soon after the adjournment that there would be no trouble in coming to a decision this morning as an informal conference had been held and a line of action agreed upon.

THROWN ON HIS HEAD.

A Prominent Citizen of Allegheny Seriously Injured—A Singular Accident.

Yesterday afternoon an accident of a singular but somewhat serious character, occurred to Mr. Jacob Kopp, one of Allegheny's prominent citizens. Mr. Kopp is owner of a saw mill in the Fourth ward, near the river. Attached to the mill is machinery for drawing logs and rafts out of the river into the yard. Mr. Kopp was standing on one of the rafts which was being hauled up by the incline, when the rope attached to the drag, broke and the raft swept backward. The sudden shock threw the gentleman off to the ground, which he struck head foremost. Several employees ran to his assistance and found him insensible. They carried him to his residence in the vicinity, when Drs. Ehrhast, Alcorn, Heckelman and Easton, who did all in their power to restore him to consciousness, but were unsuccessful. He began to bleed from the ears and nose, last evening and was yet unconscious at last accounts. The physicians consider the case a critical one.

Mr. Kopp, is one of Allegheny's prominent citizens. He has served several terms in Councils, and is well and widely known. There are many who will unite with his friends in the hope that the accident may not result seriously.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

At Work in Earnest—Local Organizations.

The best evidence of the earnestness of Republicans, and the fact that they are fully awake, is seen in the diligence with which they are organizing everywhere. In a few days there will not be a district that will not have its local organization. Last evening several meetings were held, and as many clubs started into life, ready for the campaign, as will be found noted below.

A large number of Republicans assembled at the Lincoln Club Rooms to organize a Central Club of young Republicans.

Dr. Sprecher was called to preside over the temporary organization, and Thomas H. Phelps chosen Secretary.

After the project had been discussed it was decided unanimously to style the organization The Hartranft Club.

An election for officers was then held with the following result:

President—H. W. Oliver, Jr.

Vice Presidents—Max. K. Moorhead, Frank Aubrey, D. W. C. Carroll, John C. Bell, Jr., R. C. Elliott and Samuel Comerer.

Secretary—John J. Dethi, Jr.

Treasurer—J. Dethi, Jr.

The following committees were then appointed:

On Uniform—H. C. Evans, Captain J. B. Moore, Julius Franke, H. B. Crane, C. B. Bangs, C. M. Loomis.

On By-laws—H. B. Crane, Josiah Burleigh, S. B. Backofen, Charles Keyser, C. C. Monteith.

On Finance—W. B. Ross, F. M. Magee, R. J. Grier, Thomas S. Bigelow, T. H. Bingham, Harry Campbell, Joseph M. Gazzam, Charles O. Lappe, Geo. W. Wilson.

Hall—W. F. Spearman, J. B. Moore, Jas. Onslow, Thomas S. Bigelow and George W. Wilson.

Captain J. B. Moore was chosen Chief Marshall; his assistants will be chosen at the next meeting.

The roll of membership of the club already embraces one hundred names, and it is expected that there will be a large increase, so the list at the meeting to be held next Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

THE TANNER CLUB.

A large number of the old "Tanner Club" of '68, and others, assembled at the old City Hall, Market street, last evening, for the purpose of re-organizing. The matter was discussed, and a preliminary organization effected. All of the old "Tanner boys" favored the plan of reorganizing, and it was decided to hold another meeting next week, to effect a permanent organization, to be known as the Grant Tanner Club. The time and place of meeting will be announced hereafter.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD MEETING.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third ward met at their school house last evening to organize a Grant Club. A permanent organization was effected by the election of officers and the appointing of the usual committees. A large number signed the roll and arrangements will soon be made to provide uniforms, &c., for the campaign.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Rally in Allegheny.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The People Out in Force.

DIAMOND SQUARE A BLAZE OF BRILLIANCE.

Speeches by the Hon. Selucius Garfielde, Hon. James S. Negley, and Col. Thos. M. Bayne.

The grand mass meeting of Republicans last night in the Allegheny Diamond was in every sense a success. There were fully two thousand people around the stand, who maintained their places to the end of the meeting, and gave earnest attention to the speakers—manifesting enthusiasm whenever any point was made, and being frequent and hearty with their applause.

The stand had been elaborately decorated with flags and streamers, bearing the names of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, and illuminated by numerous Chinese lanterns, which added considerably to the brilliancy of the place. There had also been erected over the entrances to the square, from Ohio street, archways, from which hung lanterns and underneath banners with the names of Grant and Wilson. Viewed from any of the streets in the neighborhood the square presented a beautiful appearance.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by John A. Myler, Esq., upon whose motion Henry M. Long, Esq., was called to the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Long, upon assuming the Chairmanship, made a brief address, thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him—one of the youngest Republicans of the county—by calling him to preside over the second mass meeting of the campaign. He felt especially honored inasmuch as he had before him an audience which indicated that the Republicans were fully aroused, and that they did not propose to hand over the State or the country to Democracy. [Cheers.] He congratulated them on the fact that from all quarters came the cheering intelligence that the people fully understood the issue—were rallying around the standard of the Republican party, and that victory would certainly again crown their efforts.

An organization was then finally effected, the following officers being unanimously elected.

President—H. M. Long.

Vice Presidents—Ormsby Phillips, John F. Jennings, John A. Caughey, J. W. Arrott, Joseph Meyers, James Thorn, Fred Goppert, Jacob Painter, John Dean, Hon. Robert McKnight, John Heath, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Henry Warner, A. Weise, A. Arent, M. Heehelman, L. Scroggins, B. Barker, George Weir, John H. Morrison, H. F. Eggers, David Davis, Jr., M. Mathias, Fred Lang, Otto Krebs, Henry Ashutz, Colonel George Gerst, Casper Gang, Charles Hartman, Wm. G. Stubbs, D. L. Smith, George Smith, Hon. Alfred Slack.

After the organization, Mr. Long stated that the orater of the evening, Hon. Selucius Garfielde, had not arrived; but that he was momentarily expected. In order, however, that no time might be lost, he would introduce Col. Thomas M. Bayne, who would occupy the interval.

COL. BAYNE'S ADDRESS.

Col. Bayne then stepped forward, and was received with cheers. He said it would be improper for him to make an extended address upon the issues of the hour, as that work would be performed by Col. Garfielde. He desired to report a little news; the first item was, that for every renegade Republican they would capture ten Democrats. [Applause.] He had ascertained the fact from extended inquiries throughout the country, that hundreds upon hundreds of Democrats had come to the conclusion that the government was being properly governed and they desired no change. [Applause]. They saw that the election of Greeley with his eccentric ideas would naturally interfere with the best interests of the country, and they did not choose a change in that direction. Again, Horace in his letter intimated that he proposed to support his friends. His friends now were men like Davis and Brockinridge, and such men were to displace men who had all their lives been loyal and who had adorned the offices which they held. Another danger in the election was the fact that the elevation to power of the old Democratic party, would be to bring up again the old doctrine of States sovereignty. What did that plank in the Democratic platform, which said "we opposed

CENTRALIZATION OF POWER"

mean, if it was not a negative way of saying we uphold State sovereignty. The Republican party was not in favor of injurious centralization of power, but he thought there should be enough centralization to put all people, rich or poor, black or white, upon the same footing of political equality. [Applause.] The Democratic platform, under the spurious cry of "non-centralization," if it was read aright, meant a return to the old system of State sovereignty. That was the issue then before the people, and badly befogged as it had been forever settled then.

The Speaker then turned his attention to Greeley's honesty as a professedly loyal man, and illustrated his honesty as a professedly loyal man, while all the while he was endeavoring secretly to patch up a compromise with rebels.

Col. Bayne was proceeding to elaborate this point when he was interrupted by the arrival of Mr. Garfielde, who was escorted by the Ninth Ward Club, in uniform and with torches. The club marched upon the square—the people making way for it—and ranged themselves in front of the platform. As they were getting in position, three rousing cheers were given by the crowd for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

Col. Bayne then gracefully gave way to Mr. Garfielde, who was introduced, and was greeted with three cheers.

HON. SELUCIUS GARFIELDE.

Mr. Garfielde in commencing complained of a bad cold, and claimed their indulgence for the first few minutes of his speech. In another respect he was somewhat embarrassed to find before him such a sea of faces. He had been informed when coming toward this city that everybody was for Greeley and Brown and Buckaw. (That's not a bad ticket, [Laughter.] He was also embarrassed because they had fallen upon strange political times. He did not know whether Greeley was a Democrat or whether the Democratic party was Greeleyized. [Laughter.] Political parties could maintain themselves only so long as they had principles and connections to bind them together. The old Whig party's record had shown this, so again the Democratic party had in 1860 fallen as effectually as the Whig party in 1844, and if they would go down to Washington they would find hundreds of Democratic mouths watering for the pap that falls from the Treasury. [great Laughter]; and the worst of it was that they had no chance for another four years. The trouble was that it seemed to take a party ten or twelve years to find out it was dead. The Democratic party had been dead for ten years. The primary business of a corpse was to be still (Laughter.) But the Democratic party couldn't do this; the body was dead, the head was dead, and yet the tail continued to wriggle. (Great laughter.)

The Democratic party wouldn't acknowledge its death. It had been Greeleyized, and now was endeavoring to gather to itself all the rag, tag and bobtail of the Republican party—all the political hacks that had been thrown off the Republican party. [Laughter.]

PERSONALITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The speaker next turned his attention to the personal character of the campaign. As this had been fashionable, he wished to inquire, who gathered around the Sage of Chappaqua; who upheld his hands; who were his right bowers in this struggle? He had a little banquet the other day, and the first to come was Wm. M. Gwin, an old superannuated copperhead. [Cheers.] One who had lost his prestige with the defeat of the Democratic party, and had afterward endeavored, by the aid of Louis Napoleon, to become Duke of Sonora under Maximilian. Another prominent banqueter was Saunders, who had been spewed out by the Democrats years ago, and since had been like the Ghost going up and down hunting for something to do. He had bolted up to the rest in the political cauldron and would be skimmed off with the rest of the scum that would be thrown away in November.

THE CENTRAL CLUB.

At this juncture the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of the Central Colored Club, with torches and in uniform. They were given the right of way, and took up a position to the right of the stand, being greeted with three cheers.

Mr. Garfielde continuing said the third man to reach Chappaqua that day was Hon. James W. Asher who had to be turned off the party, who had once been given the Governorship of Montana but had acted so outrageously that General Grant was compelled to kick him out. (Laughter.) He was a man who could go down digging into filth, stay under longer and come up dirtier than any man in the country. (Laughter.) They were the men with the *Tribune* reporter who went to that banquet.

Then as to Greeley himself, he was a man of genius, but as erratic as the meteor that flashed across the sky. A man who was full of genius but had not one atom of common sense. A man who had been on almost all sides of every issue that had distracted the country during his lifetime. He had only been consistent in one convictions fell away before his Presidential aspirations. He had always contended that as he had not been given the place in the Republican party he should be turned down. And the reason was he was known to the politicians to be so fertile in eccentricities that he could not be trusted in any position. [Laughter.]

GEN. GRANT'S RECORD.

The speaker then turned his attention to Gen. Grant, and sketched his war record. Side by side front to front, shoulder to shoulder, with Abraham Lincoln stood Ulysses S. Grant; the one with the pen, the other with the sword. While Lincoln was indicting that great charter of liberty for slaves, Grant with his sword in the South was striking the shackles from their limbs. [Prolonged cheers.] And because of this there was the deep hatred to Grant in the South. "Anything to beat Grant." They had no convictions; they had no principles; they had nothing but hatred to Grant, and they had induced others to join in with them—sorehends from the Republican party, who were, however, compelled to use a different cry; one of them was Carl Schurz, a man without principle, but who sought power for the influence it would give him. He was ready to do anything to beat Grant," who had seen through his pretensions.

SAN DOMINGO—A BUSINESS VIEW.

Again that man who had a voice like a clap of thunder with a bad cold, said he was opposed to General Grant because he endeavored to annex San Domingo. He had examined that matter and had found that at the time Grant talked of that scheme that a project was on foot for building a ship across the Isthmus of Panama, through which a large part of the trade of the world would go, and Grant saw that the Union needed a seaport there, and Sanama was the only place. Hence he favored the annexation, and for that reason also he (the speaker) thought that the San Domingo scheme one of the most statesmanlike that had ever been talked of in this country.

The Speaker then turned his attention to the universal prosperity of the country at the present time. At no period in its history had prosperity been such an universal rule. (A voice never.) Everywhere industry was encouraged and enterprise rewarded with the richest fruits; would it not then be insanity and worse than madness to interrupt this state of things. If Grant had kept it up four years he might safely be trusted to keep it up for another term. (Cheers.)

Another point in favor of General Grant's administration was the fact that all over the country they had a circulating medium that was established in all the land, and there was safety in the circulation in the

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Under Democratic rule every man in the land was directly or indirectly a sufferer by the failure of banks. Now if a bank failed the notes were at a premium. The banks had been established on the same principle as the Dutchman who built his fence four feet wide and three feet high, so that when the wind blew over they would be better than they were before. (Laughter.)

Peaceful arbitration of international affairs was another grand achievement of General Grant's administration and the Republican party. (Cheers.)

If they would take everything that could be trumped up against the administration and place alongside them the successes that had been achieved under it, the balance would be found immeasurably in favor of the rule of the last four years. (Cheers.)

Then to look at the man. What was needed in a ruler was fixity, stability, and this personality was the great characteristic of this man. His whole life had proven it and facts could not be gainsayed.

The speaker next turned his attention to the labor question, and contended that the Republican party was the great friend of the laboring man. [Cries of "that's so."] The Liberal-Republican-Democratic party had

DODGED THE QUESTION,

The greatest effort of Horace Greeley's genius was that plank in the Cincinnati platform in which the tariff question was referred to the people of the different districts. "Great God what a discovery." [Laughter.] Who ever knew it to be any different. What President ever had the formation of a tariff. What advance was that plank. It was a weak miserable subterfuge, of an enemy too weak to stand up and face the truth. The Republican party accepted no such subterfuges. It stood squarely before the people on this question as it had always stood. He believed that there should be a strong middle wall or partition between requitted labor and unrequitted labor—between the requited labor of the New World and the pauper labor of the Old. [Cheers.] It was to the interest of New York city that free trade should prevail. It was the grand centre of Democracy. There the wily sachems of Tammany had ruled the party and laid down its lines for the whole country. These strategists had observed that free trade was the only hope of New York, and so had proclaimed free trade. No other city in the country could exist on free trade but New York. Hence their war cry was free trade, and Greeley was one of them now.

He was glad to see that the

SIGNS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

were far more favorable than he had expected. He had travelled from Maine to Tennessee and had hunted for Liberals, but had found them like the ehilis and fevers out west, "not here but over yonder." (Cheers.)

He had heard much of the honesty of this Democratic-Liberal party but he had looked over the field and had found no place where the Democrats had a majority that a Liberal candidate for Congress had been nominated. Wherever there was a district in which Democracy had no hope then a Liberal Republican was nominated, but nowhere else.

The whole aim of the Democrats was to get control of Congress—they cared nothing for the President, only as a stepping-stone. That was the bargain with Horace. They were to use him to get into power, and to help him and he would do their bidding. The policy of the Democrats was to get into Congress, and control it, and then to repeal all the acts which had been passed for the enforcement of the amendments to the Constitution that had been passed. This practically destroyed the amendments—they became dead; and to accomplish this purpose they joined in with a so called Liberal movement. It was a good name for them—very appropriate because they were so liberal that they would give away every thing for a Democratic victory. The speaker reviewed in this principle at some length, and closed with a beautiful apostrophe to the ballot, and urging voters to be judicious in the use of its power.

GENERAL NEGLEY ON THE STAND.

Loud calls were now made for General Negley, who had occupied a seat on the platform during the evening. In response to this call, General Negley was introduced, and was greeted with three rousing cheers. General Negley came forward and made a brief speech, taking for his argument the fact that the nomination of Horace Greeley was the direct work of the Free Trade League of New York. All the preliminaries to the Cincinnati Convention were controlled by this league, and all the work of that convention was performed by its emissaries. Democrats understood this, and for this purpose only, were willing to elevate him to the Presidential office. Knowing that once there he would become the tool of the Democratic party. This was "shaking hands across the chasm." This was the cry in New York. But in the South there was a different motto. The followers of the lost cause were not to be caught by such a trick—were not all lost; that if they aided this "Liberal" movement they could reach power, and so had accepted their life-long enemy as their standard-bearer, hoping under his deceptive banner to gain their end. The speaker reviewed this deception at some length, his remarks being being frequently interrupted with applause.

At the close of Gen. Negley's address the audience dispersed, the speeches having continued until 10½ o'clock.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Six candidates were elected yesterday to the Work House.

MICHAEL FEANY, for attempting to cut his brother with a butcher knife, was yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days.

YESTERDAY morning Alderman Irwin committed William Hatch to jail, on charge of threatening to burn down a house in East Liberty.

SARAH MANHUGH asked that Alderman Crist, of Allegheny, arrest her daughter on a charge of incorrigibility, and have her committed to the House of Refuge. A warrant was issued.

L. LTSINGER, from Franklin, was yesterday before Mayor Callow on a charge of drunkenness. At the hearing he used very insolent language to the Mayor and was sent up for six months.

SIMON SCHNIBINSKY, it is alleged, took three dollars from his landlord Louis Sandusky. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing. What more could be expected from a man with such a name?

WILLIAM B. ROSS, Esq., Allegheny's champion of the temperance cause, has brought information against William "Elsher, M. McGill and Samuel French for selling liquor on Sunday. Alderman Crist issued the warrants.

CATHARINE HESSLINGER and Mrs. McGummers got into a little misunderstanding, which resulted in a charge being made before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against the latter lady for assault and battery. Warrant issued.

GIBSON TRIMBLE yesterday made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Thomas Cornelius with the larceny of a silver watch and chain, which it is alleged, the defendant had taken from the vest pocket of the deponent in his bed-room. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

PATRICK KENNEDY, yesterday made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging his landlady, Mrs. Sline, with larceny by bailee. Kennedy alleges that the defendant took his carpet sack, containing a new pair of boots and other articles to the value of twenty dollars, which, the information says, she appropriated to her own use. A warrant was issued.

AN Italian rejoicing in the euphonious name of Sinbiske, yesterday made an information before the Mayor against a brother Italian named Sontauski, charging him with assault and battery. Afterward Sontauski made information before Alderman Neubert charging Sinbiske with the larceny of three dollars from his vest pocket. Warrants were issued in both cases.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday took the information of Edward Daly against Patrick Browne whom he charged with malicious mischief. Several months ago the deponent alleges he left a lot of knitting machines in a room which he had hired from the defendant. He received no notification that the room was wanted, but upon going there he found that the machines had been thrown out into the street and badly damaged. This he alleges was done by the plaintiff. A warrant was issued.

OFFICER STACKS Attempted to arrest Benjamin Trimble, who was charged by Henry Shield with assault and battery. He alleged that John, a brother of the accused interfered in the arrest and was himself arrested and fined fifty dollars and costs. He was again arrested after paying his first fine, for abusing the officer. This time he paid a fine of $5.00. At the hearing of Benjamin yesterday morning John again threatened the officer, who made an information against him for surety of the peace. He gave bail for a hearing.

Birmingham Letter List, August 16th.

Arbuthnot R	Hughart Wm O	Ritter Louis	
Abbott S	Hastlings James	Sims Henry	
Abbott Ben	Hughes Wm S	Shaen Margaret	
Bishoff Geo	Johnson Jas	Smith Frank	
Black Mathew	Jordan Chas	Shrankel Mrs	
Boscher Mary	King Clara	Shafer Philamina	
Blaney Wm	Kelly J & J	Smith Robt D	
Condon Michael	Leader Adam	Swartz Kate	
Clark James C	Long Louis	Wenger Jos	
Donnelly Maria	Mitchell Mary	Scott Mrs Maggie	
Dix Mary	Miller Mollie	Scott Geo	
Easing Peter	Mulvey James	Turney J W	
Ferguson Essie	Morgan Thos E	Finling Edward	
Gabel Frank	Milliner Wm S	Weber Chas	
Galser Margaret	McCuig John R	Wilson Jas T	
Garity John	Nelson R H	Williams Casper	
Gebenhart Mrs E	Nail John	Wareham Job	
Hanna Henry	Ortner John	Williams Mrs M	
Hackett John	Quinn Catherine	Ward John	
Huber John	Rachell Robt	Weber John	
Hughes Maggie	Rentgen A	Young Wm	
Hiveley John	Robert Geo		

CHAS. HOZBR, P. M.

Neatly Finished Terracotta Belt, course window sills and heads, chimney coping, lawn vases, &c., to be had at Reno's Terracotta house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Fancy and Plain Chimney Tops can be got cheaper at Reno's, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, than any place in the two cities.

BREVITIES.

....Municipal Hall will soon need painting.

....Yesterday—the first cool day of the season.

....Rejoicing among the police over Teets' capture.

....They still talk of a central alarm bell in Allegheny.

....The new engine-house in Lawrenceville is to cost $11,200.

....."Harvest Home" is the popular watchword now in the suburbs.

....When will the time-pieces be placed in the Municipal bell tower?

....The "Hill" district, Allegheny, ought to be made into a new ward.

....The iron men have concluded not to advance the price of iron or nails just at present.

....E. C. Leighty's drug store, at West Newton, was broken into Wednesday night, and robbed of $15.

....The Reserve Silver Cornet Band of Allegheny, though one of the youngest organizations, is a worthy rival of some that have been longer established.

....The body of Daniel Tutten, the young man who was drowned in the Allegheny river on Wednesday afternoon, was recovered yesterday afternoon. No inquest has yet been held.

....A gold watch lost in a street car about a year ago by Mrs. Daniel Borland, was found yesterday by Detective Cupples in possession of a man in East Liberty, who gave it back to its owner.

....A mistake was made yesterday morning in the names of the speakers who are to address the meeting at West Elizabeth this evening. They should have read Hon. Thomas Howard and Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence.

....A new system of signals has been adopted on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which the engineer of a train can tell how far the preceding train is in advance of him. The apparatus consists of square boxes elevated on high poles, at certain distances, and connected by telegraph wires. The invention is an English one.

....Mr. C. D. O'Reilly, "the great Irish carpenter of the South Side," has a wood cut of the Republican candidate for the Presidency placed upon his business card. The other day an intelligent gentleman saw one of these cards, and remarked "I would like mighty well to see Mr. O'Reilly, he looks so much like General Grant."

....Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the third story window of Fausett's store on Federal street, Allegheny. Upon investigation it proved to be caused by a trunk on the third floor, which had caught fire from sparks from the chimney. The fire was extinguished without sounding an alarm.

....Yesterday afternoon workmen were employed in excavating a cellar for Mr. H. Anshuitz, at the corner of North avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny, when a huge mass of dirt caved in upon them. Two of the men were partially buried, and one of them named John Melchor was very badly injured. Dr. Heichelmann attended him.

....Last evening, about six o'clock, a load of hay got fast in the west side of the Hand street bridge, and could neither go forward nor back ward. It was just at the time of that slight "slaughter house," and everybody was hurrying home. The feelings of those who sat in open buggies waiting to go through can perhaps be imagined. After half an hour the hay was squeezed through.

....Mr. Robinson, one of the proprietors of the "Stow Pavement," in his card in to-day's issue, to which he especially calls attention, alleges that in our criticism in yesterday's GAZETTE, injustice was done to the Stow pavement. We have no other desire than that the wooden pavement, when properly laid by the city, should be the best, and have no interest in any of the rival patents. Wooden pavements are destined to take the place of the ancient cobble stones, which, if they were any tear of horses, wagons and carriages are taken into account, are much more expensive than the wooden material, even though the latter may not endure half so long.

....John Rebman, Great Sachem of the I. O. of R. M., assisted by several past officers of the order, instituted a New Tribe on Sturgeon Island, on the 13th inst., at Coraopolis, Allegheny County, Pa. The following chiefs were elected and raised up: Sachem, W. S. Bacon; Senior Sagamore, G. W. Wilson; Junior Sagamore, D. Kennedy; Prophet, Hugh Russell; Chief of Records, Alexander Thompson; Keeper of Wampum, Thomas Smith. After the ceremonies were over the New Tribe regaled the visiting chiefs in a really hospitable style, and they returned home well pleased with their visit. The New Tribe start out with fair prospect of success.

....J. W. Pope, the popular campaign poet and vocalist is busy with his pen and ready to give voice to his telling verse. "The Scots National Grant Song," published by R. Gardner, 88 Fifth avenue, and set to music, is one of the last of Mr. Pope's songs, and is quite characteristic of his peculiar genius, and will move our Scotch friends to

* * * "March to the Slogan
The bagpipes are playing,
The thistle is waiving
High up in the air"
For Grant we are going,
Our ranks still are growing,
And he'll be elected
That's certain."

....The Cumberland *News* says: A curious circumstance in connection with the collision of Monday last on the Pittsburgh & Connelsville Railroad is related to us by a gentleman of this city, who was on the train. He says that of the two men who were injured in the collision were badly scalded and burned about their faces, necks and backs, and were in most intense pain. Dr. Shaw—the well known physician of Bridgeport, Miss Keyser, a young woman living near the scene of the accident, was sent for to heal the wounds, as at least to ease their pain. She came, and after examining their scalds and burns, did not touch but merely breathed upon them. This was two hours after the accident, and a half hour afterwards both men assured our informant that they felt absolutely no pain whatever. This certainly approaches the marvelous, and so thinks our informant, though he could obtain no explanation of the lady's wonderful powers, except the statement that she "always did it."

PERSONAL.

***Gen. Harry White was in town yesterday.

***Hon. S. A. Purviance is ill and confined to his house.

***George G. Negley started yesterday on a western tour.

***John Rebman is an enthusiastic Redman, —of the I. O. of R. M. description.

***Dr. King, we are informed will not consent to allow the Co Alltionist to use his name for any office.

***James S. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, returned home yesterday morning from his eastern trip.

***Hon. Thos. M. Marshall will give his reasons for supporting Greeley, at a meeting advertised for this evening.

***Aiderman Kerr, of the Nineth ward, Allegheny, has been prostrated by an apoplectic stroke. He is in a precarious condition.

***George G. Negley, Esq., has left the city for Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and Iowa, to be absent a few weeks. May he have a pleasant trip.

***Hon. S. Garfielde, who spoke last evening at the Republican mass meeting in Allegheny, speaks in Meadville to-night, returning on Saturday to address the meeting in Birmingham that evening.

Stow Pavements.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 15, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—In the article in your issue of to-day, while written in the interest of the Locust pavement, should at least not endeavor to detract from the justly earned merits of other wood pavements. Where it refers to the "Stow" it is so full of errors, that I take the liberty of enclosing one of my circulars, which will enlighten you on the manner of its construction. You will perceive that

The Stow is not a keyed pavement.

The blocks are *not* dipped in tar before being put down, as you assert.

The pavement around the Monongahela House has been down *two years* and not *"about a year,"* as you say.

The few decayed blocks, *seventeen* in number (in one thousand square yards) was caused by carelessness or oversight in the pavers in laying imperfect lumber, as is shown by the remainder of the blocks on that street and on First avenue being as sound as the day it was put down; and there is no perceptible wear on them.

The Stow pavement is a California invention and was first put down in San Francisco, where it has been in use seven years. At the last exhibition of the Mechanics Institute of that city it was awarded a first premium, a silver medal. The following is a report of the Committee on Pavements.

"For general practical use and public benefit, we do not hesitate to pronounce the 'Stow Foundation' Pavement, as exhibited by the City Paving Company, perfect with the actual tests of its durability as presented by the wear and tear in the streets of San Francisco to be *superior to all others*, when taken into consideration the method of laying it, the time it has been laid, the form of its construction and by an honest comparison with others which have been submitted to the same test. We award it the first premium."

It is the best and most economical pavement of wood yet known, and I guarantee it for twenty years for less than the cost of keeping cobble stone in repair. Respectfully,

RICHARD S. ROBERTSON,
Proprietor of the Stow Pavement.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible, and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and pove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them areeoming in rapidly. F

Round Cook Stove.

The Beaver (Round) Cook Stove is said to be the best for cooking and baking that is made anywhere, and they have thirty-three per cent. more metal in them than any other stove made in Pittsburgh. Reference can be given to a number of large hotels and private houses. Reno keeps them for sale at his Terracotte house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Mr. John Gillespie, the well known chimney sweep, has just returned from an extensive western trip and may be found at his old stand, No. 14 Strawberry alley, ready to sweep your chimney, reset your grates, repair your heating furnace &c.

Pyle's O. K. soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become acenstomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. BOWERS, Agent,
P. O. Box 210, Rome, New York.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Permanent Organization Meeting To-Night.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventeenth ward was held at the Seventeenth ward school house last evening. Col. A. Scott was appointed temporary Chairman and G. R. Pearson, Secretary. Col. A. Scott made a few remarks, stating the object of the meeting. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed on permanent organization: G. R. Pearson, Geo. Gardner, I. A. Parkham. After the committee retired, John Chiselet and A. Scott made some stirring remarks, and the committee then made the following report and the following officers were elected unanimously.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President—William Smith.

Vice Presidents.—William Walton, A. Scott, G. W. Nichols, C. North, T. B. Stewart, Joseph Darragh, S. McMahon, John Chiselt, E. F. Pearson, W. R. Carter, J. W. Riddell, George Wright, John Hoerr, Daniel Jeffries, G. B. Littlefield, William Livingston, D. Donahue, I. M. Pennock, C. Miller, J. Kridger, William King, J. J. Cobert, W. C. Brown, J. I. McClure, Geo. Glass, George Kase, W. H. Thomas, J. S. Pearson, William Bostwick, H. Whiteman, W. H. Colter, C. Rode, J. C. Parkinson and Roger Jeffreys.

Secretaries—G. R. Pearson, L. E. Johns, J. Kell, Jr., and representatives of the press.

Finance Committee—W. C. Brown, John Chiselt, General Barton, John Perling, G. W. Nichols, C. North, William Smith, J. J. Shuterly, Ed. Davison, and A. J. Harbaugh.

Committee on Music—Colonel A. Scott, William Bostwick, E. F. Pearson, F. P. Donahue, Joseph Mitchell, William Rigdon, S. McMahon, and J. Smith.

Committee on Speakers—H. Whiteman, Chairman; Ed. Davison, J. F. McClure, W. C. Brown, A. Chiselt, L. E. Johns, William Livingston, George Lease, F. P. Donahue, William Hower Smith, and Ed. Evans.

Committee on Naturalization—Chairman, W. Walton; A. McClintock, J. H. Simpson, J. T. McClary, George Wright, W. H. Collar and L. E. Johns.

Mr. Smith on taking the chair delivered one of the best addresses that has been heard of in this campaign. At the conclusion of the meeting a marching club was formed.

Marching Club—
Captain—William Bostwick.
First Lieutenant—G. W. Gardner.
Orderly Sergeant—F. Donahue.
Ensign—W. R. Carter.
Second Lieutenant—James A. Clowes.

The meeting adjourned to meet this evening at the same place, when the following gentlemen will address the meeting: General A. L. Pearson, John W. Riddell, Esq., W. C. Moreland, Esq., and John H. Kerr, Esq.

P. C. H.
Pay Day.
P. R. R.

Workmen who may be looking for